THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,614—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th April.	SALSETTE	6902	MOLDAVIA	11000
26th "	MANTUA	11000	MALOJA	12500
27th "	GALEDFE	6000		
4th May.	EGYPT	5000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6902	MONGOLIA	12000
18th "	ARABIA	6902		
25th "	SALSETTE	6902	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	6902		
8th "	SALSETTE	6902	CHINA	6438
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Bay of Biscay	7900	....	....	16 April	18 April
City of York	7810	....	....	27 April	29 April
City of Glasgow	5000	10 April.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	4231	25 "	18 "	8 June*	....
Chirkol Sparta	4415	25 May	16 June	2 July†	....
City of Paris	8326	16 "	9 "	30 July†	....
City of Manchester	4561	8 June	2 July	23 July	....
City of York	7810	15 "	9 "	31 July	....
City of Corinth	4445	27 "	21 "	13 Aug.	....
City of Poona (Cargo Screw)	4600	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	....
Trafford Hall	4231	20 "	12 "	2 Sept.	....
City of Glasgow	4559	30 "	23 "	12 "	....
New Steamer	5300	2 Aug.	31 "	20 "	....
City of Sparta	4415	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	....
City of Calcutta	7581	29 "	21 "	11 "	....

NOTE.—All the above steams have accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Sailing at Port Said. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7581	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	8326	12 Sept.	Marseilles.21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	7814	3 Oct.	Marseilles 12 Oct.	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8000	16 "	Marseilles 26 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	4231	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Screw Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 4 Nov.	22 Nov.
New Steamer	7800	5 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	29 Nov.
City of Sparta	7415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6975	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	8326	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 25 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	370	666	278	449
" London via Marseilles	443	1,021	333	599
" Liverpool	526	957	403	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares given include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

6d "THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kamra	115	Thurs.	11 April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	12th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2164	Mon.	15th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ
(Weekly).

S. S. Kaisar, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 11th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3,200 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4089	N. Obersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	F. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 908 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 634 " 726†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvisa and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Oliunack	7th May

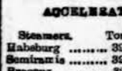
For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
President	3810	Bremer	6th April 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th " "
Markgraf	3080	Ihle	26th " "
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	6th May "

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigour and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment post free $7.5 from directions enclosed, or be sent to agent for U.S.A. The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Le Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOERABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Cutram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£100,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 183, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR

POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.
For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Rs. 1-8 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcoatness. The Superfluous fat is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No. 2139, dated 30th March, 1912, inviting Tenders for the supply of 4,000 tons of South Wales Coal, Admiralty List to be delivered at Roshire, etc., etc., published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 4th instant, is hereby CANCELLED.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 8th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

No. 1965.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract from 1st May 1912 to 31st March 1913 of INDIAN STEAM COAL of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard time) on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated quantity. Tons.
Bombay	15,200
Calcutta	13,400
Colombo	650
Karachi	1,700
Madras	700
Rangoon	8,500

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. The Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent. or the evaporative power of the coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

6. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Fort Officer, Karachi Presidency Port Officer, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

8. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Indian Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 23rd March 1912.

NOTICE.

No. 1964.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract from 1st May, 1912, to 31st March, 1913, of WELSH UNSCREENED STEAM COAL of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

	Estimated quantity. Tons.
Colombo	...
Karachi	1,000
Rangoon	2,000

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Fort Officer, Karachi, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity of carefully observing the conditions mention in the notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 23rd March 1912.

GRINDLAY & CO., SIMLA.

WE beg to announce for the information of our customers and the public generally that we shall OPEN at an early date a BRANCH OFFICE at SIMLA, for the transaction of BANKING and AGENCY business.

GRINDLAY & CO., London.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-4-0 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1911, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 11th of March, 1912, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th March, 1912.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-sheet, an Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY the 1st April, 1912, to SATURDAY the 13th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 5th March, 1912.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 11th and 12th.

TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
A FARCICAL ROMANCE
BY ROBERT MARSHALL.
Mrs. AGWORTH,
Miss. RATTRAY, Mrs. VALE, Mrs. VINES,
Capt. DAVIS.
Messrs. A. T. COOPER, R. H. T. MACKENZIE,
R. E. FISCHER.

PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. R. VAUGHAN and the Officers, The Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the Entracte Music.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC,
On TUESDAY, 16th April,
AT 6-30 P. M.
SOLOISTS:—Mrs. HALLIWELL, Miss FLOSSIE BENJAMIN, Mr. H. WIDDOP, and Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK (Violin).

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

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GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
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PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
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Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
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COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET in May in Hornby Road, excellently situated, GROUND FLOOR OFFICE or SHOP, with basement. All modern improvements. Apply to Box No. 888 care of this Paper.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "De. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best E. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 469, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '90 to '98 five vols; "Century" '94 and '95, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 468, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Reid.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Auction sale of valuable immoveable property (Chawl), situate at Ripon near Madan Pura Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagees Marwadi Motiji Ladhaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Rahim Mahomed and any person or persons interested in the said property in pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers, in that behalf vested in the said Messrs. Motiji Ladhaji and Co., by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 14th day of September, 1910, made between Abdul Rehman Mahomed of the one part and Marwadi Motiji Ladhaji and Co., of the other part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road outside the fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 1 and 2-3530 and 3483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4075-2 and Street No. 262B, and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east formerly by the property of Peer Mahomed Bandoo and now of Khoja Salemahomed Khataо, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bai Malbai, widow of Thaker Khimji and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Khan Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 101 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

46 cases whiskey, champagne, and claret-case, woollen goods, cotton and silk mixed goods, linen thread, green tea, Windsor soap, window glass, pathephone records, horse clothing, fire-crackers, lubricating oil, glassware boxes sugar samples, 8 empty gas cylinders, 66 bags chirodi stones and pubri seed and planks etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE GAS AND ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rangari Mohola, Abdul Rehman Street out of Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th April, at 2-30 P.M.

A large number of rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 light gas electric chandeliers of various designs and patterns, tables, hanging and floor lamps, 5,6,8,10 and 15 light candle chandeliers, K. O. globe and hall, Veranda and lyra lamps, electric fans, centre pieces, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, Grant Road and Chimna Butcher Street.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirachund Nemchund and on account and risk of the mortgagor Parmanandas Ishwalal Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on the following days and hours, sell by Public Auction on the premises, hereunder mentioned the following properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the Premises.

Firstly—All that piece of Fazindari land (whereof Bhasker Dajiba is the Fazindar), situate on the north side of 2nd Bhoiwada Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 5335 and Street Nos. 61 to 63, and bounded on the east by the house of Laxman Jatha on the west by the property of Ramnarayen Dayaram, on the north by a Sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Second Bhoiwada Street, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 25th April 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Grant-Road and Chimna Butcher Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-seven and one ninth square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1619 and 4920. New Nos. 8743 and 11161, Old Survey Nos. 1089 and 2-1089, and New Survey Nos. 4189, and 4189, together with the building and chawl erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. Ward Nos. 7193, 7194 and 7950 and Street Nos. 133, 125 and 134 to 142 and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Hajee Dawood Esmail, on the west by the Duncan Road on the north by the property belonging to Dr. Mackoond Balwant, and on the South by Chimna Batcher Street, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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Amounts above Rs. 1,0,0,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

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Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ... ... Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ..... „ 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
£6,200,000

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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No 807,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

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The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
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keep it bright with
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Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

COTTON.

New York, April 6.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	43,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ...	2,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	24,000
Exports to Continent ...	8,000

BOFFER—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	...	14 3-4
Demand Bills	...	4 86 7-8
Bar Silver	...	59 3-4

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports (to 6-4-12)	187,000
Do. exports to Great Britain ..... ,,	118,000
Do. do. to France & Continent ,,	115,000
Do. do. to Japan ..... ,,	14,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	881,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	409,000

a(Delayed owing mutilation.)

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH APRIL 1912.

The Banks and some of the markets are still closed for the Easter Holidays, but will reopen to-morrow (Tuesday). No telegrams of rates have been received from Home as the markets are closed.

COTTON.

The New York and New Orleans markets reopen to-day, and telegrams from America will come to hand to-morrow morning. Before the holidays there was a sharp advance in prices in America and Liverpool and prices locally are quoted higher all round. Business is passing with Japan. The market is partially closed, but will reopen fully to-morrow.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	281	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	,,	286	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	283	,,
Fine M. G. Dharwargaon ...	,,	277-8	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	274	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	264	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	258	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	262	,,
Good H. G. Westerns ...	,,	270	,,
Good M. G. Westerns ...	,,	275	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	,,	295	,,
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	,,	291-2	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	,,	241	Jan. ,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd Apr. 1912, as compared with the statement of 26th Mar. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 26. Rs.	a.	p.	Apr. 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits &c	1,91,78,915	6	1	2,17,58,275	8	8
Other Deposits &c	16,29,57,994	10	3	17,06,23,933	5	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	12,10,297	4	6	10,29,102	14	6
Sundries	18,42,524	2	6	16,77,529	13	3
	22,31,89,741	7	4	25,31,18,841	9	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,59,62,015	0	0	2,46,71,305	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	60,41,573	0	0	60,59,933	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,48,26,923	2	1	4,46,56,002	0	2
Bills discounted, &c	4,82,05,965	0	8	4,85,06,181	9	4
Balances with other Banks ...	2,73,67,205	5	11	2,78,62,857	11	8
Bullion	22,24,989	13	8	15,19,641	8	11
Dead Stock.....	21,99,517	3	8	21,99,785	14	9
Stamps	12,895	11	9	13,690	11	8
Sundries	4,33,486	10	1	4,73,411	10	6
	15,70,74,080	15	10	15,61,42,819	3	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	6,61,15,660	7	6	7,69,75,022	6	7
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	22,31,89,741	7	4	25,31,18,841	9	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,72,633	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	57,82,194	Increase.
Other Deposits	76,65,939	Do.
Post Bills	1,51,195	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	3,32,350	Decrease.
Loans.....	1,30,921	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,99,784	Do.
Mercantile Bills	4,96,662	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	33,35,814	Do.
Do. at Branches	73,24,543	Do.
Percentage 39·45.		

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1912, and in the ten months April 1910 to January 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1909-1910 and 1910-11.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

		Month of January. 1910	1911	1912
British India				
Bombay		34298236	31418653	29015769
Madras		3677471	3579466	3749738
Bengal		30,9747	3245494	3160347
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh(also Ajmer-Merwara).		3256117	3315008	3437946
Punjab		1060227	(a) 847123	703977
Central Provinces and Berar...		2319145	2274048	2205995
Total		49007903	44491097	45567767
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda, Gondgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, (a) Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kotagur (b) and Foodsherry...(c)		8711938	9588339	9602729
Grand Total ...		51719841	47080925	55517489

(a) Mill closed since October 1909.
(b) Figures included since April 1911.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods: the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

		Month of January. 1910	1911	1912
British India.				
Bombay	(lbs.	139224643	147617345	157 906 21
	(yds.	56592151	63402215	67139017
	(doz.	51149	37417	48006
Madras	(lbs.	5840955	6246578	7012506
	(yds.	1870901	1669675	2260144
	(doz.	1962	890	2443
Bengal	(lbs.	9020607	7992784	8226484
	(yds.	1128310	1483195	1135452
	(doz.	785349	842940	821666
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	(lbs.	3146177	3340613	3179506
	(yds.	4963	4113	7464
	(doz.	27205	23600	43694
Punjab	(lbs.	60251	57396	115179
	(yds.	3	5	
	(doz.			
Central Provinces and Berar	(lbs.	726989	962899	794648
	(yds.	2910428	3498725	3649161
	(doz.	627	531	543
Total ...	(lbs.	152697704	172054466	184 90519
	(yds.	64486405	73068921	77458917
	(doz.	80082	67856	94756
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore (Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Foodsherry (b)	(yds.	4546977	5641315	4431567
	(doz.	2793	2040	1496
Grand Total ...	(lbs.	152697704	167881110	184931035
	(yds.	69033482	78610236	81912880
	(doz.	82792	44896	96252

(a) From the month of August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PELL—March 20, at Tellicherry, Blanche Amelia Ida, the dearly loved wife of P. W. Pell, aged 30 years 2 months and 7 days.

WEAVER—April 3, at Secunderabad, Robert George Price Weaver, Pension Pay Master, aged 64 years, of heart failure.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home," 6-15 p.m.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament begins.
"Pekin Mysteries," Royal Opera House.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The world judges a man by what he does, not by what he says he is going to do."—Philadelphia Commercial.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mantua," with the English mails of the 29th of March, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 1,859; the daily average 60; total of new cases 650.

H. H. THE JAM SAHEB.—H. H. the Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Navanagar has arrived in Bombay and is staying at Government House.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Sitabai, aged 35. It appeared that a bag from a tier fell on the deceased while she was working in a shop in Samuel Street. Death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NEW DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. A. C. Harker, District Superintendent of Police, Jalgaon, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., Bombay, in place of Mr. F. H. Vincent who has proceeded home on seven months' leave. Mr. Harker took over charge of his office on Saturday last.

MESHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1912, was 2,767; the daily average being 89, new admissions 616. Parsees 298, Hindus 1,703, Mahomedans 508, Christians 258. 66 children were vaccinated last month.

A FRIGHTENED ANIMAL.—A horse attached to hack victoria No. 724 shied at some municipal carts on Falkland Road and bolted. The animal ran against victoria No. 347 which was going in the opposite direction. Mr. Nasservanji Rustomji Mistri and his wife, residing at Club Road, who were in the gharry, were thrown out and Mrs. Mistri had her right thigh sprained. Both the carriages were damaged.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	A La Militaire ..... Hume
Overture	L'Italiana ..... Rossini
Selection	Toe Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	Sourire D'avril ..... Deprat
An Indian Romance	Hobomoko ..... Reeves
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs.. Hume
Valse (Piccolo Solo)	Silver Birds ..... Thiere
Two Step	Rastus on parade ..... Mills

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., R. S. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Sergt. Sheehan, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The British Empire ..... Kaps
Overture	Lestocq ..... Auber
Valse	Songe d'Autonne ..... Joyce
Selection	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Characteristic	Babil'age ..... Gillet
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs... Hume
Two Step	Ginger ..... Wurm

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Hindu labourer whilst attempting to cross the railway lines at Irla Parla was knocked down and run over by the engine of a local train which left yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m. Most of the passengers were visitors invited to the opening ceremony of the New Market at Andheri. On the train being brought to a standstill Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar, who was one of the passengers, on noticing the accident asked his friend Dr. Yeshwantrao Gidh, who was seated next to him in a first-class compartment, to go and attend on the injured man. The train was detained for nearly fifteen minutes. The injuries of the man were attended to and he was conveyed to Andheri under that gentleman's care by the same train. In Andheri he was taken to the Wadia Dispensary where he was left in a precarious condition under the care of the medical gentleman in charge.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.—A correspondent writing from Wadhwan City on April 5, says :—This morning the birthday anniversary of our Thakor Saheb Jasvatsinhji was celebrated with great rejoicings, and the enthusiasm displayed by the public in general was very great. An informal Durbar was held in the Rang Mahal which was largely attended by the leaders of all communities, officers of the State, Bhayats and local posts. A congratulatory address was read by the Nagarsheth, eulogising the keen solicitude and circumspection of the Thakor Saheb for the welfare of his subjects, to which the Thakor Saheb replied, thanking his subjects for their appreciation of his career as a ruler, and assuring them he would exert himself to the utmost for the good of the ryots, he invoked their co-operation and support for the better administration of his principality. At the close of the Thakore Saheb's speech, his Chief Karbhari announced two concessions in honour of the event:- (1) remi sion of Choth and (2) raising of the free scholarship, from 20 to 25 per cent. in the High School. Those assembled acknowledged the boons with great enthusiasm.

PEKIN MYSTERIES.

Mr. Han Ping Chien, the famous Chinese magician and conjurer, supported by a very clever troupe of acrobats, conjurers, jugglers and equilibrists makes his first appearances in Bombay to-night at the Royal Opera House. The show is excellent in every way. Every member of the company is said to be a top-top artist and the conjuring is quite out of the ordinary. The great Chinese Wizard is seen at his best, and the force of his entertainment lies in the fact that he appears to be doing everything openly. He uses no elaborate stage pharaphrnalia. His performances afford pleasure and great wonderment.

POLICE COURTS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Nasroji charged Ramji Babaji, a constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, with absenting himself without leave and without reasonable cause. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was granted leave of absence from the 6th to the 12th February last. He did not return on the expiry of the leave until the 29th March. The defence was that at the accused had gone to Masura where his father had been lying seriously ill. He telegraphed for an extension of the period of his leave, but got no reply. Thereupon he sent a letter to the Superintendent to which there came no reply. He produced a medical certificate testifying to his father's illness. His Worship held on the evidence that the accused had written asking for an extension of leave and that he was justified in absenting himself without leave as his father was ill. The accused was acquitted.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one Tyabali Nurbhai, a Borah, with selling 80 grains of cocaine and with possessing 314 grains without a license. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on Saturday last Excise Inspector Estrip sent a man to the accused's shop with a marked five-rupee note. The accused sold the cocaine, whereupon the Abkari officers raided the shop. The defence was that the cocaine did not belong to him. The accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on the second charge.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Estrip charged Punja Jivraj, a Hindu, with posse sing 912 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested in Bhandari Street. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo four months' simple imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Shaikhlal Shaikh Karim was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a horse and carriage, valued at Rs. 1,500, belonging to his master Mr. D. R. Dady. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the accused drove his master's family home from 'Maidania' and then instead of taking the carriage to the stable plied it for hire. He drove back to 'Maidania' where he asked Superintendent Priestley to engage his 'gharry.' Mr. Priestley thereupon asked him to show his license which the latter could not do. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S TRIAL.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge of Bijapur, heard a sessions case in which Mirza Abas Baig, Sub-Inspector of Police of the Head-quarters of Bijapur, and his clerk Shrinivas Narsinh Pyati, were charged at the instance of the Crown, with criminal breach of trust of various sums of moneys, amounting to Rs. 630 belonging to Government; between the months of September 1911 and January 1912, under sections 409 and 109, I. P. C. Accused, Pyati, was further charged under section 477, I. P. C., for fabricating false entries in the Government books of account. The trial was conducted with the aid of assessors.

The Public Prosecutor of Bijapur appeared for the crown and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Messrs. Ajrekar and Pedladam, pleaders, represented, the accused sub-inspector. Accused Pyati defended himself.

It appeared from the evidence that Mirza Abas Baig was a military pensioner and was taken up in the Police Department about six years ago. He served at the head-quarters of Bijapur from July 1911. He did not know Kanarese or English in which languages chiefly the books were kept and correspondence was carried on. He did not know account work, he had to pay and receive money, count the daily cash and sign the day-book every day. The accused Pyati was a clerk in the office of the sub-inspector. All the transactions of receiving and paying out moneys, of keeping accounts and carring on correspondence were done by him. Sub-inspector did not sign the day-book, nor count the cash daily, from September onward; neither he reported Payti to his superiors. The sub-inspector further sold old stock from the Government store and instead of paying the cash in the office or in the treasury kept the moneys amounting to Rs. 455 with himself. The Deputy Superintendent having received information seized the cash box; when it was found that it was short by Rs. 64. When the account books were seized and examined it was found that a number of false entries were made and other sums of moneys were misappropriated. The total sum was Rs. 630. It was urged on behalf of the sub-inspector that he kept auction sale proceeds with himself temporarily without any fraudulent intention and the other sums of moneys must have been misappropriated by the other accused.

The assessors brought in a verdict of not guilty with respect to both the accused.

The Judge agreed with them with respect to Mirza Abas Baig, the sub-inspector, and acquitted him, but the Judge held Pyati guilty of the offences and convicted him and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

HINDU LADIES' CONFERENCE.

MRS. RAMABAI RANADE presided at the Hindu Ladies Social Conference held yesterday at Hirabaug at the C. P. Tank Road. There was a large attendance of Hindu ladies. The proceedings were conducted in Marathi and Gujrati. In her opening address Mrs. Ranade expressed her satisfaction at the progress made by the Social Reform movement in this Presidency and said that in order to give a further impetus to higher education among Indian women separate arts and medical colleges should be started. She also advocated the opening of training classes for nurses and midwives. On the conclusion of her address several ladies read essays on female education, infant marriage, homes for widows and other kindred subjects.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE two amateur performances of "The Duke of Killiecrankie" in aid of the Bombay League of Mercy, take place on Thursday and Friday next. The League of Mercy needs no recommendation as an object for a charitable theatrical performances while the play to be produced is the famous farcical romance by Robert Marshall (author of "The Second in Command" etc.) and which had such a successful run at the Criterion Theatre seven years ago. The story of the spirited young Duke, who unable to obtain the hand of the lady of his choice by the ordinary methods of love making, decoys her to his castle in Scotland and there holds her a prisoner, is full of most amusing situations, and Bombay playgoers may be assured that whatever the shortcomings of the amateur company may be, they can be confidently guaranteed against boredom.

His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present on the evening of the 11th.

A company, to be known as Fanning Island, Ltd., has been formed, with a capital of £200,000, to develop the trade in phosphates, copra, and cocoanuts on Fanning Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The company is issuing 124,000 shares of £1 each.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Celebration of the Silver Jubilee.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen attended the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the East Indian Association which took place last evening in the Town Hall. His Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, presided.

Mr. J. L. Britto, Honorary Secretary, read the report, from which the following are extracts: Twenty-five years have elapsed since the Association was established with the object of advancing the political, social, educational and other interests of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. This event marked a new epoch in the annals of the community and was the most visible outcome of the enthusiasm which prevailed during the celebration in Bombay in the year 1887 of the Golden Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria the Good. This was an important movement with far-reaching consequences, fraught with great expectations for the community and calculated to give an impetus to its advancement. We had till then lain prostrate under the sense of our helplessness, engendered mainly by the lamentable want of unity and united action among us. What was, therefore, needed was an organized body, which could bring our scattered and isolated units together and show to each and every thoughtful member of the community that he was a responsible being and ought, therefore, to be a helpful being. During the last 25 years of its existence, the Association has strained every nerve to carry out loyally and earnestly the object with which it was established. The greatest work undertaken by the Association and justifying, in an emphatic manner, its existence is that connected with the education of the youth. It can hardly be gainsaid that for a successful education, it is essential that children should be carefully taught during the first years of their school life. A sound preliminary school training would appear to be absolutely necessary as a solid basis. At present the Association maintains 6 primary schools, four of which are attended by boys and girls, two by boys alone, and the remaining one, located at Thana, is exclusively intended for girls. It is undeniable that, in bringing these schools into existence, the Association has conferred an inestimable boon on this community by supplying one of its most pressing needs. These schools are undoubtedly the greatest triumphs of the Association. There are various directions in which the Association has displayed its activities. In a succinct and hasty review like this, it is impossible to give a full and exhaustive account of the entire work accomplished by the Association during the last quarter of a century. Yet what has been noted down is sufficient to show that the Association has endeavoured in every respect to ameliorate the political, social and intellectual status of the community. On every occasion that it has had, it has made strenuous efforts to direct the attention of the community to the want of appreciation among us of a sound and liberal education which is the cause of its backwardness. The Parsi community is as numerically small as ours, and yet amongst them, education has made rapid strides, in consequence of which a large number of Parsis occupy high posts under the Government and follow all the liberal professions. Unless our community follows its example, it will always remain in the background. Again, the Association has constantly placed prominently before the community the advantages of unity, without which it will ever remain in its present insignificant position. It is in these three words "Union is strength" which the Association has times out of number placed, and to-day prominently places again, before the community that the whole secret of the success of nations, communities and families lies. If we pay special attention to the above two elements of success, we may then hope to rise high in the scale of civilization, advancement and prosperity. Remember the memorable message left by our most beloved King-Emperor before leaving Bombay—"Educate, Unite and Hope." The Association desires the community to show their loyalty to His Imperial Majesty by deeply engraving in their minds and hearts that gracious and paternal message.

Mr. D. Lees then addressed the assembly.

The Chairman addressing the assembly dwelt upon the necessity of unity among the East Indians as also between the East Indians and the Goans. The Holy Catholic Church must be their source of unity. As to public appointments, he said, the Government and especially the present Governor appointed members of the East Indian community whenever suitable men were available. He instances the appointment of Mr. Frank Oliviera to be a Presidency Magistrate. He prayed that the East Indian Association might see not only its Golden Jubilee, but live for an infinitely longer period to continue its useful career.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Fenceriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	7	17	...	17	39
Teheran ...	8	12	15	0	31
Suez.....	8	14	20	0	40

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (23-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-3-12).

Line to Ahwaz Shoshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Shoshter or Schoushter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Turkish route restored (8-4-12).

THE fourteenth anniversary of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was celebrated on Sunday at Aligarh. Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, speaking upon the Syed's relation with the Government, told his hearers that to criticise some measure of the Government honestly and at the same time boldly could never be counted as disloyalty and that this was the policy handed down to them by their great leader.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The disturbed conditions in Baluchistan have given light rain there, and have passed into Rajputana in a very feeble condition. Except for a few scattered falls, the weather has been dry elsewhere. The forecast shows no rainfall of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on 1 Monday, the 8th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Multan and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme western and extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature has risen slightly but is still in slight defect during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and drier at Bikaner. Temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Aurangabad and Bijapur and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain associated with thunder-storms has fallen in the Madras, Deccan and south Malabar. There has been a decrease of cloud in the north of the Peninsula.

Isolated thunder-storms are possible in the Madras, Deccan and Malabar and isolated dust-storms in north Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 8th April, was 29·914 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following donations have been received in the Famine Relief Fund opened by Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai:—Her Excellency Lady Clarke, Rs. 75; Mr. Bhojnath Contractor, Rupee, Rs. 419-6-9; a Parsee Mason Rs. 225; Seth Kalidas Jamnadas, Surat Rs. 100; Mr. Rangildas Nagindas Kinarivala, Surat, Rs. 51; Mr. Purshotamdas Pranvalabhdas Dalal, Rs. 50; Ramdas Ichharam, in memory of late Mr. Chhabildas Fakirbhai, Surat, Rs. 50; Young Boys' Association, through Mr. Chaturbhuj N. Shikarpur, Rs. 43; Mr. P. L. Vasvani of Sindh, Hyderabad, Rs. 40; Mr. Vadhumal Varhumal, Shikarpur Rs. 37; Mr. Chaterbhay Varhumal, Rs. 35; Mr. Jadav C. Thakor, collection, Sukkar, Rs. 33; Mr. Vadhumal Varhumal, Rs. 30; Mrs. Pemkorbai Kalyandas Kashavdas, Mr. Maneklal Jagjivandas, ginning factory's staff, Dhulia, Mr. Bhaidas Narotamdas, Sheth Haridal Mulchand, Ahmedabad; Mr. Shapurji Nasservanji Engineer, Ellichpure each Rs. 25; Mrs. Dhanbai G. Maneksi Sethna, in memory of late Mr. Hirjibhai, Mrs. Ishwardas Laxmidas, Mrs. Jashodabai Narandas each Rs. 15; Mrs. Kashibai Fakirbhai Valabhai, a Parsee Gentleman, Poona, Mrs. Yamunabai, Mrs. M thibai Narandas, Calcutta, Mrs. Samaldas Parbhudas Kothari, Mr. Kilabhai Dulabhram Dalal, Baroda, Mrs. Laldas Parbhudas Kothari, Mrs. Mahalaxmibai Keshavlal Vithaldas, Manavader, Mr. P. J. Joshi, Karachi; Mrs. Jhevarbai Bhimji Lalji, Mrs. Gulbai Manekji Doctor, Mr. Pranjivandas Dulbhram Dalal, Surat; Mr. Manekchand Gandhi, Mr. Valabhdas Jeram, Kolhapur, Mr. Radhubhai, Mrs. Laxmibai Vaghji Beshardas, Mr. Naranji Dayal, Bai Bhanbhai, each Rs. 10; Mrs. Manibai Pranjivandas Dulabhram, Surat, Mr. Jahangir Ardeshir Dalal, Surat; each Rs. 7; Mr. Muljji Savchand, Rangoon; Mrs. Kasamalli, Mrs. Faiz B. Tayabji, Mrs. C. A. Latif, Mr. Santaram-Rasuli, Gujarat; Mrs. Gulabai Jhaverchand Inderji, Mrs. Asmati Ranjit Kalabhai, Surat; Mrs. Tapidas Dayaram, Baroda; Mrs. Vasumati Himatram Pandit, Surat; Mrs. Lilavanti Virji, Mrs. Shakuntala Nanabhai Thakordas, Mrs. Lalitagavri Hiralal Atmaram, Mr. Pestanji Jamshedji Appu Mahu, Mrs. Muktabai Ratanlal, Baroda, Miss Motibai Pranjivandas D. Surat, Mrs. Gomtibai Trikamdas, Miss Pilu Ratansi Liladhar, Mr. Gavarishankar Girdhar, Mr. Varjlal Narsilal, Kolapur; Mrs. Hirabai Premji Gokaldas, Mrs. Navalbai Jethalal Ramji, Mr. Jagmohandas Jethalal, Mrs. Narbdabai, Mrs. Godavri Purshotam, Mrs. Chhabalbai Nanji, Mrs. Mohngibai Narsi, Mrs. Tapibai Motichand, Mrs. Dahibai Premji, Bai Janubai, Mr. Dungarsi Dharamsi, Mr. Damodar Kalyanji, Mrs. Dahibai Naranji, Mrs. Dahibai Hemchand, Mrs. Gangabai Govindji Meghji, Mrs. Devkabai Dhanji, each Rs. 5. With other sundry sums the fund collected up till now amounts to Rs. 4,000-12-9, from which the sum of Rs. 2,500 have been handed over to the Central Famine Relief Fund.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
M	8	m 2 23	24 8	8	m 8 39	17 9
		3 46	a 25 8		9 39	a 21 7
TU	9	m 2 56	23 9	9	m 9 19	18 9
		4 44	a 24 7		11 37	a 22 1
W	10	m 3 49	22 11	10	m 10 21	19 7
		6 14	a 24 3			
TH	11	m 5 26	23 6	11	m 1 46	21 7
		8 18	a 24 7		0 14	a 20 0
F	12	m 7 41	23 10	12	m 2 36	
		8 55	a 25 8		1 45	a 20 8
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9
		9 27	a 25 11		3 41	a 19 9
S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shirley, 2,192 tons, Captain R. D. Stone, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Sunday from Calcutta March 26 with a cargo of coal and paint.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Basrah March 31 via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 206 deck passengers.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Knudsen, sailed on Monday for Bangkok with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Washington 2,659 tons, Captain C. Stage, sailed on Monday for Portsaid via Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

B I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....B I M
B I M S Minto .....Comdr G N Furtcath...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 8.

Bahrein.....1403 Broome .....Basrah.....6-4...
Arab S N Co
Braunfels.....3559 Ottmann .....W & A G & Co
Dalmoor.....257 Beale .....W & A G & Co
Daylight ship .....3-9 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Gymeric.....2598 Cusack.....G H Esmji
Gallia .....565 .....Mackintosh & Co
Hosinee .....394 D'Lorea.....Bo & P S N Co
Islami.....2545 Goode ...N F ...N F ...Bo & P S N Co
Kowell.....2396 Coates.....H S N Co
Kosla.....960 McLaris.....K N & Co
Lendaura.....2157 Woodgat.....M M & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell . Karachi .....M M & Co
Mare .....r.35 Goodwin ...L'pool ...K N & Co
Nardfarer .....2397 Olsen .....K N & Co
Nadir.....2041 Ellis.....T M & Co
Pagenturm .....3160 Fish block.....W & A G & Co
Perlas .....1102 Armstrong...Indo-Burmah Oil Co
Shirley.....2192 Stone.....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....3685 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....555 Morris.....Arab S N Co
Shiraia.....3397 Gair-Cunningham...Calcutta.....
M M & Co
Salsette.....3393 Lowellin .....18-4.....P & O Co
Tynesider.....707 Taomson ....Arab Steamers Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclachlan	5008	Rodgers	L'pool		J Finlay & Co
D&N Hindoo	3156	Growse	10-4		J Finlay & Co
S Mantri	911	Marsh	Bo & P S N Co		
R Southvill	2356	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Turkies	3869	Bliantt	M'brough		
M Pearlmoor	2376	Stonehouse	W & A G & Co		
O Fairport	2434	Greig	Alexandria	Antwerp	
			11-4	W & A Graham & Co	
P Lisbonfels	2830	Ljullmer	Karachi	19-4	
			W & A G & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4335	Osborne	Liverpool	13-4	
			W & A G & Co		
3 Sardegna	3229	Mattina	Genoa	15-4	
			R Line		
4 Clearpool	2714	Burnell	W & A G & Co		
5 Majkal	1857	Watson	Genoa		
			J M & Co		
6 Varzin	3368	Tadsen	A'werp	15-4	Volkart Bros
7 Habsburg	2416	Sibecick	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Basrah	11-4	M M & Co
16 Somali	2460	Kason			A S & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Jamnagar 11-4
			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	B'nagar 10-4
			Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakira	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta, Mar 26
	Kasara	King	Basrah, Mar 31

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Helios	Knudsen	Bangkok, &c
	Washington	Stage	Port Said,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl for Rangoon.
" Mars for Liverpool etc.
" Kasara for Persian Gulf etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Calcutta sailed from Port Said on the morning of the 6th instant homeward bound.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	From.
1	Twinrose	Rangoon
2	Thumb-ok	Calcutta
4	Broconian	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR KOBE.
Ortaric s—8 bales cotton M Jathabhai and Co.
FOR OSAKA.
Ortaric s—140 bales cotton M Jathabhai and Co.

OFFICERS' WORKING HOURS.

The following information, which is an extract from an Officer's log book, has been forwarded to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild with the request that publicity be given to same in order to show the number of hours on duty performed by the Officers of a 5,000 tons steamer. The vessel in question only carries two Officers, and this explains in a great measure the inadequate amount of rest obtained by each Officer, which is scarcely sufficient to render him physically fit to perform his duties and give the necessary attention to the safe navigation of the vessel and, incidentally, to the safety of life on board, as the following extract demonstrates :—

CHIEF OFFICER.

Hours on duty.—Saturday, December 2nd, left Venice 6 a.m for Salina, on duty 18 hours; Sunday, 3rd December, at sea on duty 12 hours; 4th, at sea, on duty 20 hours; 5th, at sea, on duty 18 hours; 6th 20 hours; 7th, 18 hours; 8th, 20 hours; 9th, 18 hours; total hours on duty 144.

Hours off duty.—December 2nd 6 hours; Sunday, 3rd, 12 hours; 4th 4 hours; 5th 6 hours; 6th 4 hours; 7th 6 hours; 8th 6 hours; 9th 6 hours; total hours off duty 48.

SECOND OFFICER.

Hours on duty.—December 2nd 18 hours; 3rd 12 hours; 4th 18 hours; 5th 20 hours; 6th 18 hours; 7th 20 hours; 8th 18 hours; 9th 20 hours; total number of hours on duty 144.

Hours off duty—December 2nd 6 hours ; 3rd 12 hours ; 4th 6 hours ; 5th 4 hours ; 6th 6 hours ; 7th 4 hours ; 8th 6 hours ; 9th 4 hours ; total number of hours off duty 48.

Sunday, December 10th, at Salina, worked all day, Second Officer from 4 a.m. until 7 p.m., Chief Officer from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., shifting ship and preparing to take in cargo.

The Guild has urged upon shipowners that, in order to enable Officers to obtain the necessary rest required to efficiently perform their duties, each vessel shall at least carry three certificated officers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.
These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.
The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 2 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES,
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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PIANOS OF THE WORLD
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ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
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The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 9th April, 1912.

KEEPING COOL.

THE first days of the hot season furnish an appropriate occasion for reflection on the best methods of keeping cool both by day and night. Already in offices and bungalows temperatures of 88 degrees Fahrenheit are frequent and the wet bulb, which is now the standard of reference in all matters touching our personal comfort, indicates a temperature of 86 degrees at 11 o'clock in the morning. This is five degrees beyond the wholesome limit imposed by the leading hygienists in England and used as the basis for the recent Act to regulate the ventilation of weaving sheds in England. The meaning of the use of the wet bulb thermometer, instead of the dry bulb, is by no means generally understood, although, as it is our only reliable guide. A knowledge of its use is of the first importance both during health and sickness. Every human being in the tropics produces more heat by the combustion of his food than he needs to support life the surplus heat escapes at a rate determined in the first instance by the amount of clothing he wears and, in the second, by the amount of moisture there is in the air clothing and moisture both retard the escape of bodily heat in warm weather and as bodily heat escapes principally in the form of vapour it tends to aggravate the discomforts of the present season. The wearing of any clothes at all tends to accumulate the vapour against the skin, where it completely saturates, the confined air and promotes prickly heat. The discomforts of clothing may be modified by means of a current of air blown past the body, and the most effective current is that which comes through an open door and strikes the whole of the body from head to foot. The worst current is that which descends upon the head so strongly as to cool it below the temperature of the rest of the body. The common result of such a current is a cold. The best velocity of a cooling current varies with the temperature and the humidity. Six inches per second or thirty feet per minute is recognised as the limit of velocity in England when the temperature is 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but in Bombay when the temperature approaches 90 degrees in May or October, three feet per second or 180 feet per minute, and even more may be borne with comfort. Three feet per second is equal to a little more than two miles per hour.

The effect of this current is to carry off the vapour from the body as fast as it is produced giving an immediate sense of relief. It is popularly supposed that a fan not only moves the air, but also cools it. This idea is due to the immediate sense of relief which comes when a punka or fan current is started. If a thermometer is suspended in this current no change will be observable showing that mere movement does not cool the air, but if a piece of wet muslin be put round the bulb of the thermometer an immediate fall of temperature will be observed. Evaporation from the moist surface of the bulb cools the mercury just as increased evaporation from the surface of the human body accelerates the rate of cooling. When a man whose underclothing is wet with perspiration enters a room, throws off coat and vest and sits down under a fan or punkha, evaporation takes place rapidly on the side next the current producing an unnatural rate of cooling.

One part of the body is cooled more rapidly than the rest, and pneumonia is sometimes the result. If the heat were produced by moderate exercise without producing nervous exhaustion the man might take a cold sponge or shower bath with positive benefit, for in this operation he would cool the body uniformly. If, on entering the room, he changed his underclothing, he might then sit in a current with comfort and safety having got rid of the "wet jacket." In hot countries clothing should be so adjusted as not to allow of the accumulation of moisture to the point of saturation, for then air currents become dangerous unless the clothing is thick; in the latter case the accumulation of heat would certainly cause discomfort. People, whose fashions of clothing change nearly every year, might give some thought to the suitability of their garments for a tropical climate. Paris and London may decide that thick and high collars, double breasted coats and vests and laced boots shall be the mode, and no one in these cities is a bit the worse. But each one of these articles transgresses the rules of hygiene appropriate to hot weather in India. In the matter of eating and drinking Europeans are now much more in accord with the climate than they were fifty years ago and the result is a great diminution of liver complaints; but improved means of communication with Europe have had an opposite result with regard to dress. With each journey home comes the occasion of a renewed wardrobe which proclaims the owners recent return from the hub of fashion. Local tailors make the most of this circumstance with the result that each year our clothing is a little less in harmony with our surroundings. Twenty years ago men could dine out in Bombay in cool white clothing; at present the "clan hammer" coat is *de rigueur*. Which says very little for our education.

THE FLORIDA KEYS RAILWAY. AMERICANS do not hesitate long over any engineering enterprise. The more difficult and costly it is the financiers and experts of the United States apparently find it the more attractive. We learn from a French contemporary that on the 22nd of last January President Taft opened a line of railway quite out of the ordinary. In order to hasten communication between the United States and Cuba, American engineers have added 115 miles to the railway that runs along the east coast of Florida, utilising, for this prolongation into the open sea, the chain of coral reefs that rise from the water in a continuous, but broken line, beyond the Gulf of Florida. The reefs are separated by arms of the sea, and across each of these it was necessary to construct viaducts, in many cases several miles long. The coast in the well-known and curious region of the "Everglades" is marshy and almost as low as the sea. To fix a railway line there was difficult enough, but beyond the Everglades, between "Water's Edge" and Key West, it was almost impossible. There is one stretch of over sixty miles, about half of which is laid on piles and viaducts, one of the latter being nearly six miles long. Traversing this the traveller loses sight of land altogether. No less than thirty miles of the line is built on viaducts in the open sea. Fortunately the water is not very deep round the reefs and foundations for the piles can be got in the sand at about 25 feet. The rails are laid somewhat over 32 feet above the level of the highest tides, thus rendering them secure against the strongest waves. Not only was this line well-designed and well-built, it was constructed with prodigious haste. Three thousand workmen laid the first 60 miles in two years and during that time the men were lodged on the reefs or on pontoons. All the material, water and food had to be carried by a regular fleet of boats, over a hundred being engaged in this necessary operation. Every mile cost 125,000 dollars and the whole line will come to more than 25,000,000 dollars. Mr. Flagler, one of the Standard Oil Company's great men, thought of this wonderful scheme in his 75th year. That was twenty years ago, he is now 95 and must feel proud to see his idea in being. This was not all for he has provided the greater part of the funds himself. The railway connects Key West, the furthest south port of the United States and the nearest to the Panama Canal, with the mainland. From Key West to Havana there remains only a 90 miles' sail. All business with Havana was formerly conducted through Miami in Florida; now Cuba is brought a day nearer to New York. The railway in itself is not only scenically interesting, offering uninterrupted ocean views for miles to the traveller, with the added possibility of allowing him to look down in entire security on the raging tempestuous seas beneath him if he is lucky enough to make the journey in a storm; then again he is afforded a glimpse of the luxurious tropical vegetation of a series of coral islands. But more than all this the line will assuredly play a great part in the political and economical history of the United States. The shortening of the journey from New York by means of this line to Cuba is of considerable value to the States, but still greater is its proximity to the Panama Canal. Key West is a naval station for the American navy, and will grow in importance when that waterway is open to the commerce of the world.

CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA. THE indictment in the St. Petersburg Military District Court, against seven former officers of the Central Administration of the Russian Army Supply Department, contains some astounding revelations of bribery and corruption. The charges cover the period of the Russo-Japanese war and the abuses were perpetrated in connection with that occasion. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent, perhaps the most amazing proof of the then existing demoralisation is contained in a petition addressed to the Minister of War in August, 1909, by Messrs. Tiel, a firm which is said to have spent £2,000,000 on bribery in the course of 25 years. They were anxious, it seems, that the Government should acquire their factory. One of the reasons they gave was that "formerly, before the Senatorial revisions existed, the good relations between the intendants, supply officers, and the contractors were maintained, if not by means which were always legal, at least by the only means possible under the prevailing conditions. Senator Garin is now subjecting us to all the unpleasant consequences of an investigation. Formerly we could at least count upon the frequent illegal proceedings of the officials and make our arrangements accordingly." M. Tiel related that one of the staff officers whom he frequently invited to dinner almost invariably brought some of his "lady friends" with him and asked his host to lend them money. M. Tiel said that some of his restaurant bills on these occasions amounted to as much as £70, including liqueur brandy costing £10 a bottle. The profits on his contracts were minimised, but he would have got none at all if he had refused hospitality and funds to the staff officers in question.

LIGHTING THE PANAMA CANAL. THE ingenious design for the lighting of the Panama Canal will, if it succeeds, be a triumph for science. It is intended that acetylene shall be the illuminant along both banks, chiefly because it is hoped that the effect will be more reliable and more economical than electricity. The idea is that the sun's heat should be made to save the considerable cost of daily inspection by automatically lighting and extinguishing the lamps. To bring this about, each lamp will be provided with a copper cylinder containing air which, in expanding, will close the pipe that admits the gas. After sunset, the pipe will reopen automatically and the lamp will be relighted from the small by-pass that burns permanently in the globe. In this way even foggy days are provided against, for the solar heat not being then sufficient to expand the air in the copper cylinders and thus close the acetylene pipe, the lamp will remain alight as long as the fog lasts. There may be, of course, days that are neither sunny nor decidedly foggy, when this clever automatic scheme may not work. To guard against this contingency plans are being thought out and no doubt some working device will be found for turning the difficulty. Even if the experimenters in this new departure do not succeed, electricity is not a bad thing to have to fall back upon, nor will it be an unpractical way of lighting the famous canal. Economy in light or uncertainty in its supply would be beneath the general scheme of the great waterway that divides two continents and connects all parts of the world.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mantua," with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, retires from the Service with effect from the 29th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne succeeding him.

OVER ten days have passed with no tidings of Mr. H. F. Walker, Manager, Kanoungto Mill, of Steel Bros., Rangoon, who mysteriously disappeared on March 30th. It is feared he has been drowned and his body washed out to sea.

MRS. JOTSON, whilst cooking in the kitchen on the second floor of the quarters of Colour Sergeant Instructors, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, on Sunday at Rangoon was dangerously burnt and was removed in an unconscious state to the Station Military Hospital where she lies in a critical state.

MR. G. RUTLEDGE, Secretary to the Burma Legislative Council, will act for Mr. C. P. R. Young when the latter officiates as Additional Judge of the Chief Court and Mr. E. Godfrey, Assistant Government Advocate will act for Mr. Rutledge.

THE death is announced at Ootacamund of Colonel Gordon Price, a retired member of the Indian Medical Service, after a long illness on Sunday, the funeral on Monday morning was largely attended amongst others present, being General Sir Edmund Barrow, General Woon, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and many members of local society. The service was conducted by Dr. Borlace. The deceased was 63 years of age.

A MEETING of the Legion of Frontiersmen took place on Saturday at the Grand Hotel, Calcutta, with the Staff Organising Officer, J. M. Moore in the chair. He explained that there was no conflict of interest between members of Volunteer Corps and those of the Legion and that the Legion wished to attract to its ranks only such men as have the service and welfare of the Empire at heart and who did not place their desire on the fancy side of things.

PRINCESS Patricia of Connaught celebrated her twenty-sixth birthday on March 17.

THE Lady Desborough has succeeded the Lady Ampthill as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

PRINCESS Napoleon (*nee* Princess Clementine of Belgium) has given birth to a daughter. The condition of both mother and child is reported to be satisfactory.

THE community of Hong Kong has presented a farewell address to Sir Frederick Lugard, who is leaving there to become the first Governor of Southern and Northern Nigeria. Mr. Claud Severn will administer the Government for the present.

IT is reported from Cannes that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been suffering from a rather severe attack of influenza, which has been prevalent there, and has been forced to keep to his room for some days, but he has now apparently quite recovered.

COMMANDER Sir Charles Cust, Bart., R.N. (Equerry to the King), represented his Majesty at the funeral of Mr. Arthur Sassoon, which took place at Golder's Green Cemetery. Col. Sir Arthur Davidson represented her Majesty Queen Alexandra at the funeral.

QUEEN Alexandra has lent to the London Museum a number of King Edward's personal belongings, including a watch-chain made of her own hair; also his cigar case, cigar box, and cigarette case.

QUEEN Alexandra went out on March 16 for the first time since she was taken ill on the day of the Duke of Fife's funeral. Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria, visited the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

PARLIAMENT AND THE STRIKE.

War Clouds in Europe.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 22.

I do not believe that, at the time I am writing, the coal strike is the greatest question that confronts England. The situation on the Continent is far more menacing in its possible effects, not only upon this country, but upon all Europe. However, as all eyes are turned upon Parliament, and no one cares to look abroad, I will follow the popular tendency. We are to-day at the end of the third week of the strike, or, if we reckon from the time that the first few thousand men in Derbyshire came out, at the end of the fourth week. And we are in a greater muddle than ever. The Government have produced a Bill which nobody likes and which few are prepared willingly to accept. Their Bill embodies the principle of a minimum wage, but it does not say what that wage is to be. Therefore the miners will not have it. They demand the embodiment in the Bill of the rates of wages they have specified. In other words, they ask for everything and will concede nothing, although this morning it is said that general minimum of 5s. for adults and 2s. for boys may content them. Further, the Bill contains absolutely no provision for compulsory arbitration, and it gives no safeguards to the masters that the men will abide even by the terms they now demand. To-day they ask so many shillings; to-morrow, emboldened by the success, they may ask for far more. Therefore the coalowners look at the Bill askance. It may not end the present strike, and it does nothing whatever to prevent future strikes.

There is another and far more formidable section which objects to the Bill, and that is the bulk of the general public. The supporters of the Government throughout the country are melting away like snow in blazing sunshine. Everywhere moderate Liberals are declaring their intention of voting the other way at the next election. On Wednesday night Sir Rufus Isaacs was howled down in Radical Hoxton. "We don't want you or your Bill," was the burden of the noisy greeting which compelled him to pick up his hat and flee. The general public oppose the Bill, because it is seen that it will stimulate, and not compose, industrial strife. The miners are already one of the best-paid classes of workers in the country. If they are guaranteed a minimum wage by Act of Parliament, other classes of workers will, at once, present similar demands. The railway men are threatening to strike in May, and other trades are preparing. The Bill, if passed, will open the floodgates to industrial anarchy.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

The situation is changing from hour to hour, but this morning, at any rate, it is not at all clear that the Bill will pass. Mr. Balfour, of whom more anon, moved its rejection last night, in one of the most powerful speeches he has ever made in Parliament. The Miners' Federation is preparing awkward amendments, and still talks of insisting on the embodiment in the measure of the miners' schedule of rates. The schedule cannot be accepted by the Government, for both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have emphatically refused to do so, in words impossible to repudiate. What, then, will happen? The Labour party voted last night for the second reading, but will fight the Bill in Committee to-day. The Irish party also voted for the second reading, because the prospects of Home Rule are vanishing before their eyes. The second reading was carried, but there seems a strong chance of a struggle in Committee. An alternative possibility is that the measure will be withdrawn, for what is the use of passing a Bill which neither side accepts? Mr. Asquith has then two courses open. He can either resign, or he can resort to those undisclosed "stronger measures" which he has threatened, if the Bill does not effect a settlement. Those measures can only follow upon withdrawal of the Bill; defeat would imply instant resignation. If the Bill passes the Commons, it is believed that the Lords will reluctantly accept it. That is a rough estimate of the possibilities as they appear to-day, but it is an estimate which will only have an academic interest by the time it is printed. For long before this letter reaches you, we shall know the best or the worst.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

I am bound to say that in the South and West of England, unexpected powers of resistance are being shown. London feels the universal stagnation of trade, but there is not yet much actual privation, still less paralysis. A stranger in the metropolis would not realise that the situation was abnormal, unless he talked to the shopkeepers, and heard their stories of dwindling receipts. In such a typical West Country industrial centre as the Stroud Valley business is proceeding very much as usual. In Lancashire only two per cent. of the mills have stopped, though they are getting very near the end. In South Wales, the South of Scotland, Northumberland, and elsewhere, distress is growing severe, and harrowing tales come from the Potteries. But, speaking generally, the country is in a far better position than seemed possible when the strike began. The fact is that the miners have largely miscalculated the effect of their action They thought they would bring the rest of England to their knees in three or four days; but the rest of England remains quiet and uncommonly stubborn.

Take, for instance, a great railway with which I chance to be familiar. It has gradually made huge reductions in its train services, stopped all trains on small branches, and all excursions and cheap tickets, discharged some of its men and put most of the rest of the subordinate staff on half-time, stopped all repairs, except such as are imperative, ordered old sleepers to be burned in shunting engines, and in many other ways effected great economies. It still has enormous reserves of coal, sufficient for several weeks at the reduced rate of consumption, and it is balancing most of its losses by its saving in expenditure. It runs enough trains, a little crowded, of course, for its suburban traffic, and enough long distance trains to carry the people who are travelling. Nobody goes long distances by train just now except on most urgent business; and the rich get about quite comfortably in motor-cars. Food trains are run, but ordinary merchandise has to wait for better times. That is a typical instance, and all over the country, in every branch of industrial life, similar precautions are being taken. In another week, the people who will be feeling the pinch most are the miners themselves, and those trades unions whose members are thrown out of work by the strike. The finances of trades unionism are very nearly exhausted. Miners in North Wales and Scotland are already declaring that they will return to work. A fall of snow yesterday in the North and Midlands will probably cause still further weakening. I rarely remember such a wretched week's weather as we have had since last mail day. In the neighbourhood of London it seems to have rained almost without ceasing.

THE RETURN OF MR. BALFOUR.

The relief which was universally felt in the ranks of the Unionists yesterday, when it was known that Mr. Balfour was once more to take his place in the fighting line, was almost indescribable. It was like the feeling which ran through France, when Napoleon returned, not from Elba, as some of the papers say, but from Egypt. It did not arise from any profound belief in Mr. Balfour's capacity to reunite the somewhat divided forces of the Unionist party. It was due to the general consciousness that in the first great crisis which had arisen since the change of leadership, the new leader was quite unequal to the task which lay before him. Mr. Bonar Law is recognized to be a failure, and the movement which permitted him to oust Mr. Balfour is one of the worst follies the Unionists have committed for generations. Mr. Bonar Law can talk fluently enough about Tariff Reform, but he knows no other subject. His mind has not the wide sweep of Mr. Balfour's, and he is essentially a commonplace politician. The country takes no notice of him whatever, while in the House of Commons he makes many mistakes, and in all he says and does is mediocre. He has no conception of foreign politics, very little acquaintance with the broader aspects of Imperial politics, and is almost unconscious of the existence of India. He will never be Prime Minister, and when it was announced that Mr Balfour was to lead the attack on the Minimum Wage Bill, all who are acquainted with the inner workings of political life realised that Mr. Bonar Law would not long remain leader. Yet the "Mad Mullahs" of the party are as active as ever. They continue to thrust Tariff Reform upon their reluctant brethren, oblivious of the fact that they would have a far better chance by appealing to the country upon the shortcomings of the present Government, "B.L.M.G.;" in other words, Bonar Law May Go, but it is not at all clear who will permanently succeed him.

THE MINISTRY'S POSITION.

I have not met anybody, of any shade of political opinion, in the last day or two, who has not acknowledged that whatever may be the fate of the Minimum Wage Bill, the days of the Asquith Ministry are numbered. It cannot long endure. Mr. Balfour told the House yesterday, that the Unionists were quite ready to take over the Government of the country, and apply their own remedies to the strike; but they would have to look for the support of the House, and there could be no general election until the strike was settled. So critical has the situation been this week that on Wednesday, Liberal agents in every constituency were warned to prepare for a general election. To-day the possibility is admitted to be more remote, but the Government are gradually becoming involved in a series of inextricable difficulties. Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment have still to be tackled. The Insurance Act has not yet become operative, and practically the whole medical profession is now in revolt against it. This morning "The Lancet" indicts the Act once more. I take a limited interest in party warfare, but can recall no parallel for the present unpopularity of the Government within my own recollection. When England overthrew Mr. Gladstone in the eighties, it did so on the single issue of Home Rule. This Ministry has lost its authority, not on any single issue, but because the country, like Marryat's sailor, objects to "the 'ole blessed thing." It is powerless because it does not possess a majority which it can control. Numerically the Unionists are by far the strongest party in the House to-day. The Ministry is only kept in power by the votes of the Labour men and the Irishry. Deprived of their support, Mr. Asquith would be in Opposition to-morrow. To keep in office he has to do many things which he strongly dislikes, and the net result is national humiliation.

The decline in Mr. Lloyd George's influence waxes apace, and his discreet illness continues. He will, no doubt, reappear with his customary audacity, for no one denies his courage; but he will find himself confronting a different and a notably unappreciative England. There I must leave the political situation for this week. Of the momentous debate to-day in Committee on the Minimum Wage Bill it is impossible to say anything. In these days, when there are few trains and the public services are a little awry, it is advisable to post Indian letters early.

THE COMING OF OIL.

One result of the coal strike has been to give an enormous stimulus to the discussion of the possibilities of oil fuel. All the newspapers are publishing articles on the subject. Dr. Diesel, the inventor of the oil engine which bears his name, is now in England. He says the future is not with petrol, but with crude oils. He does not seek to supplant coal, but to use it more economically. Instead of using coal direct in steam engines, we shall distil from it the tar and tar oils which can be used in the Diesel engines, use the gas produced in gas engines, and "finally employ the coke for heating and metallurgical purposes." No coal strike will then stop industry. If the tar oils drawn from coal are not available, we shall turn to the crude mineral oils from other sources, and if they fail, to vegetable oils squeezed from plants. When crude vegetable oils come into their kingdom, the lands with luxuriant vegetation will possess an inestimable advantage. They will grow their own power in abundance. While oil-producing vegetables can be utilised, the world need never fear the failure of sources of power. Meanwhile, changes in methods of transportation are being wrought so rapidly that they excite little remark. The "Selandia," a ship driven by Diesel engines, was almost accepted as a natural sight when it came into the Thames the other day. Motor railway coaches are now frequently seen on small branch lines, and one railway company is experimenting with locomotives driven by oil. The latter is really nothing new. Ten years ago I crossed the Ural mountains in a train drawn by a locomotive with oil fuel.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

ENDING RECEIVED WITH RELIEF.

Dissatisfaction Expressed Here and There.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The ending of the coal strike has been received with intense relief by all classes in the country, even including the miners, in many districts where men voted in overwhelming numbers for a continuance of the strike.

Here and there dissatisfaction is expressed. This discontent is most intense in Yorkshire and Fifeshire, where meetings have been held at which the men again decided not to resume work until a minimum wage had been fixed, while they also clamoured for the resignation of their leaders. Moreover, the claims of the enginemen in Durham threaten to bring about a deadlock similar to that existing in South Wales.

The owners offer arbitration on the question, but the enginemen insist on compliance with their demands before they resume.

The removal of coal from Pendlebury Colliery, near Manchester, on Saturday, led to a serious riot. The colliery offices were wrecked and the police stoned. The police then made baton charges and many were injured on both sides.

FRENCH MOTOR OUTRAGES

Thirteen Arrests Made by Paris Police.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

So far there have been thirteen arrests in connection with the French motor outrages. One of the men arrested is alleged to be one of the ring-leaders, named Callemin and nicknamed "Science" who, at the time of his arrest, was carrying three automatic pistols. The band is supposed to number sixteen, besides a dozen confederates.

The police believe they possess information which will enable them to seize the whole gang.

Up to the present the arrests have been manœuvred in the cleverest manner, the quarry having been given no chance of resistance.

EMPIRE'S MUTUAL TRADE.

India not Likely to be Included in the Enquiry.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

There is some doubt whether India will be included within the scope of the enquiry into the trade resources of the Empire.

The *Morning Post* says that the Colonial Secretary will be questioned in Parliament on the subject.

From the amended terms of the reference now to hand, it appears that the enquiry deals with the "extent to which mutual trade between several parts of the Empire is affected by existing laws other than fiscal laws," while the enquiry originally applied only to parts of the Empire represented at the Imperial Conference, and did not exclude fiscal legislation.

TURKISH POLITICS.

Alleged Arbitrary Methods by Government Party.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The first stage of the Turkish elections is proceeding under conditions exciting the greatest disatisfaction among the Opposition parties, particularly among the Christians, which accuse the Party of Union and Progress of employing the most arbitrary methods, excluding or terrorising the Opposition voters.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Important Extension of Blockade.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Italy has extended the blockade to the Southern Yemen coast and also northward so as to include Loheia; but neutral vessels proceeding to Camaran, the sanitary station in connection with the Mecca pilgrimage, will be allowed access thereto under the surveillance of blockading vessels.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Short-Time in the Fine Mills.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

All the fine cotton mills in Massachusetts are making arrangements for concerted short-time through this summer.

M. C. C. TEAM.

Enthusiastic Reception in London.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The members of the M. C. C. team, which recently toured in Australia, received, on their return to London, a fervent welcome from crowds of enthusiasts at Charing Cross.

Mr. P. F. Warner, who was prevented from playing in Australia by illness, has declared that he is quite recovered and that he is ready to play immediately.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Destitution amongst Riparian Inhabitants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The floods in the districts on the middle and lower Mississippi are creating havoc in the low-lying country. Ten thousand persons are already homeless, and it is expected that ultimately forty thousand will be destitute.

Troops are proceeding to the devastated region to distribute aid and maintain order.

A dam burst at St Clair, (Tennessee), yesterday evening, flooding the St. Francis Basin.

It is expected that there has been some small loss of life, but the inhabitants had ample warning of the impending disaster.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Russia Joins Powers' Banking Group.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 7.

It is announced that Russia has decided to join the group styled the "Four Powers" Banking Syndicate for the issue of the loan to China. Russia makes the proviso that the issue shall in no way prejudice special Russian interests in Manchuria, Mongolia and the West of China.

THE "OCEANA'S" SPECIE.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Eight thousand pounds worth of specie was recovered yesterday from the "Oceana." This is the best day's work up to the present.

BENGAL CONFERENCES.

Heated Discussion about Dacca University.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, APRIL 8.

Babu Surandranath Banerjee, in the course of his speech at the Bengal Provincial Conference yesterday, also said that they wanted effective control of sanitation and education and effective reform of the Council Regulations. They wanted provincial autonomy dominated by the popular and not the official voice.

A heated discussion took place on the subject of the Dacca University. A resolution was finally passed admitting the necessity of a teaching and residential university, but not in the present form. Its jurisdiction should be confined to the Government College, Dacca, and the status not inferior to that of the Calcutta University. Several teachers desired an extension of the resolution since the country had expressed no opinion on it. A large number of other resolutions were passed urging the inclusion of Sylhet, Manbhum, and other places in Bengal and dealing with the encouragement of industries and agriculture and the opening of Judicial appointments to members of the Bar.

Resolutions were also passed for the raising of a volunteer corps among Bengalis subject to Act 20 of 1869 for the protection of life and property and for the expansion of local self-government. It was resolved to appoint a Standing Committee of the Conference to carry on the work during the year.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the Dacca delegates invited the conference to that town next year.

CHITTAGONG, APRIL 8.

The Bengal Social Conference met this morning. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee presided. He said that the social conference was interdependent on the political conference; and the political fabric must rest on the social strata. They could bring about national elevation only by removing social evils. He condemned early marriage, forced widowhood and advocated female education and the raising of the depressed classes. The Conference adopted resolutions raising the marriageable age for girls to sixteen, urging the remarriage of widows and the elevation of the depressed classes.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The *Englishman*, to-day, commenting on the Bengal Provincial Conference presidential speech, says:—"If Mr. Rasul is as good as his word, the surrender to agitation is not likely to free Bengal from the agitator. Indeed, in more respects than one the ill-considered despatch of the Government of India was a virtual invitation to the agitators to persist. It is a great pity, and probably the Government realise it by this time, that greater care was not exercised in the choice of words and that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Executive did not know their own united mind on a subject of vital importance to the future of our rule in India."

NAGRA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

At the Visalnagra Nagra Conference held here, resolutions dealing with the social and economic improvements of the community were passed. Among them was one regarding the education of boys and girls, and it was resolved that in order to carry out this object, a fee should be levied on all auspicious occasions. Resolutions were also passed on the abolition of early marriage and certain other social evils that exist amongst the members of the community.

The resolution which created great interest and was carried unanimously was the one supporting foreign travel.

The Conference terminated late in the evening.

TIBETAN-CHINESE FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARIMPONG, APRIL 8.

As anticipated in my last message serious news has come from Lhassa. Rumours are rife among the Dalai Lama's officials here regarding heavy fighting between the Tibetans and Chinese. It is said that Chinese soldiers attacked a Tibetan monastery some three miles from Lhassa. The monks have retaliated vigorously and a kind of holy war is in progress.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to the Malakund Pass.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PESHAWAR, APRIL 8.

Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, attended Divine Service at the Peshawar Garrison Church at 11 o'clock yesterday. Afterwards they motored to the Station General Hospital, where they were received by General Mullaly, Commanding the Peshawar Brigade; Colonel James, P. M. O., and Lieutenant-Colonel Daly in charge of the hospital. After being shown round the buildings, his Excellency proceeded to the Edward's Church Mission School, while Lady Hardinge went to the Church Missionary Society's Hospital, and was shown over it by Mr. Aki and Mrs. Cox.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kinealy and Captain Forester, lunched with Major Pedley and the officers of the Royal West Kent Regiment.

MALAKUND, APRIL 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Government House, Peshawar, at 9 a.m. to-day, accompanied Sir George Roos-Keppel, Sir Henry McMahon and the members of his staff by motor for Malakund. Lady Hardinge is remaining at Government House till Tuesday when she, Miss Sandford and Lieut.-Col. O'Kinealy will proceed by train to Nowshera where they will rejoin the Viceroy.

With only a few minutes' halt at Dargai, the terminus of the narrow gauge railway, the Viceroy and his party motored straight through the Malakund Pass to Chakdarra Fort, twelve miles beyond it and over 70 miles from Peshawar. Chakdarra is where the bridge is across the Swat River on the road to Chitral and the Swat Valley was obtained from the observation tower of the Fort and the Pass where the road goes over the hills into Chitral could be plainly seen. After lunching with Col. Houghton and the Officers of the 69th Punjabis in the Fort, a number of Maliks from the surrounding country were presented to His Excellency by Major Kennion, the Political Agent, and afterwards he addressed a few words to them which was translated into their own language by Major Kennion. The Viceroy then returned to Malakund where he remains for the night at the Political Agency. He was shown round the Malakund Fort by Lieut.-Colonel Seddon, Commanding the 19th Punjabis, who explained to His Excellency the points of interest during the capture of the Pass in 1895, and the desperate efforts made by the Swatis to recapture in July, 1897, when over 4,000 of them were killed between Malakund and Chakdarra. This evening Mrs. Kennion has invited Sir George Roos-Keppel, Sir Henry McMahon, Col. Houghton, Lieut.-Col. Seddon, Sir James DuBoulay, Mr. Tickel and Mr. Pennel to have the honour of meeting His Excellency at dinner.

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

The following programme of the opening ceremony of the Upper Chenab Canal to be performed by the Viceroy on the 12th instant is issued by the Punjab Government. His Excellency will arrive at Marala at 6-45 a. m., and will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor and Canal and Civil staff. A short history of the Canal will then be ready by the Chief Engineer, after which the Viceroy will distribute a few rewards and khillats. Next, accompanied by the Bishop of Lahore the Viceroy will proceed to the regulator where after a brief prayer by the Bishop His Excellency will lift one of the gates of the Canal head admitting water and formally declaring the Canal open. Breakfast will then be served at 8-30 a. m., and the Viceroy will leave Marala at 9-30 a. m. The Lieutenant-Governor will leave at 10-30 a.m., and visitors shortly after. The whole ceremony will take about four hours.

The Upper Chenab Canal constitutes the middle link of the well-known triple project and has its headworks at Marala where the river debouches from Kashmir Hills. It is designed to serve two purposes—firstly and directly irrigation of upper portion of Rechna Doab, secondly and indirectly supply of irrigation water to certain dry tracts in Montgomery and Multan districts. The Canal at first a single stream bisects into two branches twenty-four miles from headworks, the branches aggregating eighty-four miles in length, and supplying water to nearly eleven hundred miles of distributaries. The total cost of the Canal is about two and half millions sterling in its present completed form. It is largely due to the genius of Sir John Benton, late Inspector-General of Irrigation, who modified and improved original suggestions of Sir James Wilson, and Colonel Jacob. The credit of executing the design is mainly due to Mr. W. B. T. Bennett, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Ives, his successor.

AN OLD BURMA REGIMENT.

Presentation of Colours at Mandalay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 8.

In addressing the 82nd Punjabis on the occasion of the presentation of new colours on Saturday, at Mandalay, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed pleasure at making the presentation to the Regiment which had been honourably associated for quarter of a century with Burma. The Regiment was raised in 1880 as 32nd Regiment, Madras Infantry, and reconstructed in 1890 from the Myingyan Military Police Battalion. That Battalion was raised in 1887 and during the following three years rendered excellent service by accounting for seven hundred dacoits killed and captured. After reconstruction the Regiment served with distinction in the Chinbu and Manipur campaigns in Kengtung and King Chong Columns and in 1st and 2nd Bre Expeditions. It was very appropriate that the ceremony had taken place before the departure from Burma of Captain Hastings who had raised the Myingyan Military Police Battalion and retained his command until the battalion was absorbed in the army. His Honour concluded saying that he knew the colours would be cherished and guarded with devotion and loyalty to the King-Emperor.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The Mashuds have paid in full the fine imposed upon them, but some misbehaviour has since taken place. A small raid, possibly organised by the Mullah, having been made against some Powindah camels near Kajauri Kach in the Wana Protectorate, one man being killed and another wounded. The Powindah's turned out, repulsed the raiders and recovered the camels.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Britain and Germany.

Berlin, March 24.

The "Boersen Courier" states:—"The Imperial Chancellor (Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg) and the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Herr von Kiderlan-Waechter) believe that Mr. Winston Churchill's recent speech on naval matters will form the basis for future negotiations with Great Britain. The Minister for Marine (Admiral von Tripitz) opposes the idea of limiting armaments until the widening of the Kiel Canal is completed. The Kaiser agrees with him in regarding Mr. Churchill's speech as an attempt to interfere in German affairs."

The Conservative newspapers regret that the army is not utilising the rapid growth of the population for military purposes. They state that 400,000 men become available for service annually and 250,000 of these are not used. The soldiers number 783 per cent. of the population now, compared with 98 per cent. in 1872.

London, March 24.

Speaking at the International Arbitration League's annual dinner yesterday, Lord Robson (one of the Lords of Appeal) said that questions of fact in the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany could be usefully referred to judicial arbitration. There was no real ground for a quarrel between the two countries. Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth) responded to the toast of "International Peace."

Home Rule.

London, March 24.

Mr. John Redmond, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. John Dillon had a two hours' conference yesterday with the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) and the Home Rule Committee of the Cabinet.

The Ulster Orangemen continue to indulge in military drilling and route marches on a large scale. Acting upon the advice of Sir Edward Carson, M. P. (Unionist), the men engaged in these proceedings have, in order to keep within the law, each signed a magisterial declaration that their object is recreation. Detectives regularly attend the drills.

London, March 25.

The Nationalists are asking for funds to enable them to counteract the Ulster campaign against Home Rule. The Orangemen have raised £50,000, and they hope to raise £100,000 for propaganda work in Great Britain. The Nationalists funds, including the contributions from the Parliamentary members, amount to £5,468.

Mines in Dardanelles.

Constantinople, March 25.

Porpoises recently exploded a number of mines in the Dardanelles. Shipmasters are afraid to make the passage of the Dardanelles owing to the risk of disaster.

Artisans' Dwellings.

Paris, March 25.

The Municipal Council of Paris recommends the flotation of a loan of £8,000,000 to provide cheap dwellings for artisans.

Mr. Bryce's Book.

Washington, March 25.

Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador here, will leave shortly for Wellington. He has been engaged for several years in writing a book upon democracy, and in connection with this work he is anxious to study New Zealand affairs first-hand.

Mr. Roosevelt's Campaign.

Washington, March 25.

In his speech at Portland (in Maine) on Friday Mr. Roosevelt bitterly attacked Mr. Taft, whom he described as an unprogressive and reactionary President who stood for the "bosses" and for "money" power and not for the people. Mr. Roosevelt has received many letters threatening his life, and in consequence he is being specially guarded by police.

Captain Amundsen.

Adelaide, March 25.

Captain Amundsen opened his Australian lecturing tour in the Adelaide Town Hall to-night. The hall was crowded. The Governor was present and congratulated the explorer upon his achievement, pluck, and endurance. Amundsen delivered an entertaining and modest lecture.

Christiania, March 24.

The raising of the fund to defray the cost of Captain Amundsen's expedition to the South Pole is now assured.

Taxi Strike in Paris.

Paris, March 25.

The taxi-cab drivers, who are on strike, came into conflict yesterday with a number of blacklegs. In the fight 13 men were seriously wounded, and one of them subsequently died. The strikers are endeavouring the float a strike loan. They are asking the trades unions to subscribe.

Fighting in Morocco.

Madrid, March 25.

After the Spanish troops occupied some positions overlooking the lower Kert River, in Northern Morocco, on Saturday, they were attacked by a body of Moors. The Spaniards lost 33 killed and 86 wounded.

INFANT MARRIAGES IN MYSORE

Working of the Preventive Regulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 8.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore reports that during the past official year 26 persons were prosecuted under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation resulting in the conviction of 22. Dacoities fell from 32 to 23. There were 232 suicides against 175 and 145 snake bites against 83. The Police force of 5,880 officers and men cost the State Rs. 10,07,346 against Rs. 9,97,294.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael, accompanied by the Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, left Calcutta this afternoon for Darjeeling. There was a large gathering of officials and non-officials at the Sealdah station to see Their Excellencies off. At 5 p.m. the train steamed off and a salute of 17 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

MADRAS ACTING GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

His Excellency Sir Murray Hammick, Lady Hammick and the Misses Hammick and suite left Madras by special train at 6 p. m. to-day for Ootacamund, the departure and arrival at the latter place being private.

SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

Opening of Market by the Governor.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, yesterday, performed the ceremony of opening the market constructed in Andheri for the Notified Area Committee, and as this was the first building of the great scheme undertaken in connection with the development of Salsette, a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the scheme were present. Amongst those present were: Mr. E. G. Turner, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Narimaan, Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna Talekerkar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kastiath, Mr. Hussonally Abdnally, Dr. D'Monte, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Lt.-Col. Kirtikar, Dr. Yeshwantrao Gidh, Dr. A. P. Cama, Rao Saheb B. R. Nalkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and Mr. M. C. Murzban.

The land utilised for the market buildings cost Rs. 7,000; the slaughter house cost Rs. 4,026; the meat and fish market Rs. 4,200; and the vegetable market Rs. 3,000; these with the sum of Rs. 2,000 spent in drainage and construction of roads come to Rs. 20,000.

His Excellency accompanied by Lady Clarke motored to Versova, where their Excellencies were invited at tea by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Their Excellencies then motored to the New Market Buildings in Andheri, where a shamiana was erected for the accommodation of those assembled. The Governor and Lady Clarke were received by Mr. Turner, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Philpot-Brookes, Engineer of the building sites, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Philpot-Brookes.

THE SCHEME EXPLAINED.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Turner, chairman of the Notified Area Committee, said:—Your Excellency,—The very pleasant duty devolves upon me on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen present and on behalf of the local committees in Salsette of extending to you a very cordial welcome on your visit to Andheri. Your presence amongst us is a visible sign of the great interest that Your Excellency takes in the welfare of the suburbs of Bombay. During your regime a great impetus has been given to works of development both in Bombay city and in the mofussil, and being an expert engineer yourself you are fully able to understand our difficulties and to guide us in our efforts. Indeed, it is to your assistance that we owe to a large extent the construction of these markets, for without having received financial aid from Government it is possible that the need of a public market at Andheri might not have been satisfied for many years to come. The buildings, as you may see, are of the type most suited for their purpose and to local conditions, and are replete with the latest type of simple sanitary arrangements. They are considered sufficient for present requirements, and additional land has been acquired to admit of their extension when necessary. They will be in charge of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri and will be properly supervised, and it is hoped that the necessity of sending outside for supplies will be greatly minimised, thereby offering an additional inducement for occasional visitors to make Andheri their permanent residence. The development of the suburbs really started with the advent of plague in Bombay. Its growth has been gradual and it cannot even yet be said with certainty that it will continue uninterruptedly if plague were to entirely vanish, but there are signs that the taste for living in the suburbs is taking root, and the least we can do is to foster that feeling by providing necessities.

With our past experience to go upon, and with the vast progress made in the means of locomotion, more attention is now paid to wider roads and to the probable needs of the future, that our descendants in 25 years to come might be saved the heavy burden of expensive improvements which a little outlay and forethought in the first instance could have avoided.

The development of the Salsette suburbs is proceeding on these lines, and the unofficial members of the various committees are heartily co-operating in its execution. During the last 12 months several original works have been carried out, including a market at Borivli, and our programme for the current year is still larger, and I take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency on behalf of the Bandra Municipality for the recent Government grant of Rs. 23,000 for the construction of two important roads. We are sorry that your term of office is drawing to a close, but we are heartily glad that we have been able at least to show you something of our endeavours in Salsette, and have every confidence that the kindly interest in our work that you have shown will be continued by your successors and their colleagues in Council. In conclusion, Sir, allow me to thank you for your kindness in coming here, and to wish both Your Excellencies long life and happiness.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In addressing the assembly Sir George Clarke said:—Mr. Turner, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Clarke and I are very glad to come here this evening to inaugurate the new markets. It is our first public function in Salsette, and I fear that it must be our last; but we have often motored over the island and admired the many charming spots which it contains, and I have long believed firmly in the great possibilities which I shall not see realised. The provision of new markets is a distinct step in advance in the civic life of Andheri. I understand that the need has been felt for some years, and that a private market was started by the enterprize of the village Patel. The Notified Area Committee was very wise in deciding that the time for public markets had come, and the contribution from the funds granted by Government for the development of Salsette was well applied. I am glad to know that additional land has been secured for the enlargement of the present accommodation which, I am quite sure, will be needed before many years have passed. Andheri seems to be obtaining the fulfilment of needs of other kinds. It owes its dispensary to the generosity of the Trustees of the late Mr. Wadia, who have also provided a public fountain and arranged for a free supply of water to the poor when wells run dry. The construction of the school was largely due to the help of Mr. Gazdar whose son is a Member of the Notified Area Committee. Higher education will be more and more needed, and I hope that Government will be able to assist when the time comes to establish a Secondary School. I do not yet know whether a system of water-supply can be obtained at moderate cost; but Government are helping many such schemes which, I trust, will make good progress this year. Andheri is better off for roads than some of the notified areas in Salsette, and the improvements lately carried out will be of real benefit.

SMOOTH WORK OF COMMITTEE.

I learn with much pleasure that the Notified Area Committees in the island are working smoothly and seeking to supply public wants as far as their means permit, while the Bandra Municipality, after a period of domestic trouble, now seems to be happily settling down to harmonious work in the interests of their growing town. I hope this will always continue and that the Councillors will never forget how much the comfort and well-being of their fellow-citizens depends upon the public spirit as contrasted with personal aims which they display in discharging their responsibilities. Government are going to build a large jail to the West of Andheri. I am not sure that this will be an advantage to you; but at least it can be taken as a tribute to the healthiness of your locality, and I do not think that it will do you any harm.

And now I wish to say a few words about the general development of Salsette in which I am deeply interested. This question was first impressed upon me by a report by Mr. Visvesvaraya which I read some time ago and by a conversation which I had with that very able Engineer. It appeared to me that the Island was not developing as rapidly as might be expected in the case of attractive land so near a great city like Bombay and I made enquiries which led to the appointment of a Special Development Officer with an Engineering establishment and to the drafting of a Town Planning Bill. Legislation of this character is unknown in this country at present; but no one can see the irregular way in which towns have been allowed to grow up, or consider the immense expense now entailed in remedying the effects of those irregularities without wishing that some action of this nature had been taken long ago. Timely foresight would not only have saved great public expenditure, but would have given us a higher standard of public health and added much to the amenities of city life, and to the general enjoyment. Of course India does not stand alone in this respect, and shocking examples of towns, which were permitted to grow in haphazard fashion without any attention to primary needs, are to be found in England and elsewhere.

FRUITS OF TOWN PLANNING.

In late years, however, wiser counsels have prevailed, and while the results of past neglect cannot be wholly remedied, sound provision is being made for the future, and already the fruits of good Town Planning can be seen. It is quite natural that you should view with doubt changes of methods to which you are unaccustomed. When it has been the practice for any one who possessed or could purchase a plot of land to build upon it any sort of a house, irrespective of all considerations for the future, it may well appear that any restrictions upon this venerable practice must be injurious to landowners, and precisely the same ideas found expression in Western countries. A little reflection will, however, suggest that promiscuous building in which such essential matters as roads, public buildings, recreation ground, water-supply and drains are left to the chances of the future, may, as in some places in Salsette, diminish attraction and retard progress, with the result that the owner may find his property stationary or diminishing in value. If, however, an area is carefully planned out with full regard to future requirements, and if all building has to conform to those requirements, then clearly development will be promoted and values will be greatly and rapidly enhanced. People naturally prefer to reside in places which have a settled future before them and on sites the advantages of which, as may be seen from the general plan, cannot be destroyed by the caprices of others. This in brief is the object of Town Planning, which can be carried with effect in two ways. An area having been notified, Government or a Local Body might buy it up and proceed to lay it out systematically and sell or lease the building sites created, subject to control of the types of building. This arrangement is open to certain objection. Procedure of another kind has, therefore, been generally adopted. The Local Authority plans out the selected area, making due provision for roads, open spaces, necessary public buildings, and having due regard to aesthetic as well as sanitary considerations. The result of this planning is that the building sites assume a new aspect in proper relation to the roads and upon spaces, and this may entail pooling of plots of land belonging to different owners and a readjustment of ownership in some cases. When good roads have been constructed the owner of adjacent plots will find that his property has largely increased in value and from part of this "unearned increment" the costs of roads, etc., must be defrayed.

LAND OWNERS' INTERESTS SAFEGUARDED.

I cannot here explain how it is proposed to deal with this part of the problem; but Mr. Turner who has shown marked ability in dealing with Salsette questions will make it clear to any of those whose interests are involved. I want only to assure landowners that their interests will be carefully safeguarded, that Government wishes to consult them and to secure their willing acquiescence, and that they will find, as ample experience elsewhere has proved, that they will obtain great advantages. As some doubt as to the present position of the Town Planning Bill has been expressed, I wish to say that the provisional Draft of this important measure required modifications based upon Mr. Turner's investigations and the practical experience he has gained in Salsette. I hope that the revised Draft will shortly be completed and I am most anxious that this piece of Legislation, fraught with great direct advantages to Salsette and with indirect advantages to Bombay, may be introduced into the Legislative Council as soon as possible.

In declaring the new markets to be open, I hope they will prove a great convenience and advantage to the good people of Andheri and mark a new stage of town development. Much progress has already taken place since the exodus from Bombay after the advent of plague in 1896 led to the building of bungalows here as temporary residences. Now the number of permanent residents is increasing and the railway service keeps pace with the growing needs. The advantage of living in a suburb are being realised more and more by Bombay citizens, and I feel certain that under the arrangements which Government have initiated, Andheri and other parts of Salsette will become charming residential neighbourhoods like the garden cities which a happy combination of art and orderly methods is creating in England.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Gasdar, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Governor, said:—His Excellency's sterling and noble qualities of head and heart have so endeared him to us and his beneficent and wise aids have been so well appreciated that His Excellency's name has become a household word in the whole of this Presidency. Hence very few words are needed from me to recommend this proposition for your acceptance. I have lived in Andheri for over 40 years, when it was a mere village. There was not a single bungalow, but only a few houses in the village site, and the residents were practically all agriculturists. I have personally experienced the growth of Andheri and other places in Salsette and feel sure that they will continue to expand as long as they are properly supervised and assisted. As long as there is a controlling Government Officer "on the spot," like the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, we need have no fears as to the orderly extension of Salsette, and in Mr. E. G. Turner we have a level headed and energetic officer, whose experience of Salsette is unique, who takes infinite pains in finding out exactly what the most urgent needs are, and puts his whole energy in overcoming every obstacle and getting them carried out. It was as long as fifteen years ago that the residents of this pretty suburb have had the honour of greeting the then Governor of Bombay on the occasion of his visit to the Vehar Lake. Hence it is with great pleasure that we welcome for the second time His Excellency the Governor in the person of Sir George Sydenham Clarke after a decade and a half; and let us hope that such visits from the Governors of this Presidency to this rising and important station in Salsette may be more frequent. Ever since His Excellency Sir George took charge of his important post he has striven hard to ameliorate the material and moral condition of the millions entrusted to his charge, and it can be said without exaggeration and without any fear of contradiction that he has succeeded in accomplishing an amount of solid work of a useful and beneficent character on which His Excellency can look with pride and pleasure and for which the millions of this Presidency will bless him wherever he may be and he will always carry with him their hearty good wishes for himself and his noble consort, Her Excellency Lady Clarke. During his term of office up to date His Excellency has had to encounter many difficulties and to pass through very troublous times; but during all those anxious times His Excellency has shown an unwavering faith in the sacred character of his mission and guided the destinies of this Presidency with tact and judgment and above all with a sympathy for the sons and daughters of the soil which have rendered his "regime" so successful and made him so popular with all the various communities of this Presidency.

Mr. Hussonally Abdulally seconded the proposition. He urged the necessity of immediately undertaking the water-supply question.

Three cheers were given for their Excellencies and the guests dispersed after partaking of tea and refreshments.

The following tablet is fixed in front of the New Market Buildings:—

ANDHERI MARKET.

1912.

This market was opened on April 8, by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay Presidency.

It was constructed for the Notified Area Committee, Andheri, from funds advanced by Government. Population within Notified Area limits: 4,000 approximately.

E. G. TURNER, M.A., I.C.S., Chairman, Notified Area Committee.

W. R. PHILPOT BROOKES, A.M. Inst. C.E., Engineer, Salsette Building Sites.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

With the arrival of General Bower at Pasighat, the Abor Expedition is over and the practice of issuing daily bulletins will now be discontinued. The weather in the Abor country continues misty.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

CRICKET ELEVEN'S DEPARTURE.

Western Australian Railway.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MELBOURNE, MARCH 25.

The Education Commission met at Parliament House on Monday when the Director of Education (Mr. A. Williams), gave evidence at length. When asked what he would recommend to raise the efficiency of the department, said he would prefer the appointment of a council of education, such as existed in Victoria. If a council were appointed representative of the various interests of the State—the University, technical, agricultural, trade, primary, and kindergarten schools—it would lead to the formation of a sounder public opinion on the education question and help on considerably the work of the department. He urged the adoption of the Bill introduced into the House of Assembly last year. That measure contained provision for raising the school age to 14 years and made attendance on every school day compulsory. Regarding the latter there appeared to be some misapprehension. In the past the Education Department had never insisted on attendance on four days, and under the new proposal discretion would be exercised so that parents would not be harassed. This was largely in the hands of local boards of advice, the members of which were acquainted with local conditions and were sympathetic in their administration of that particular clause of the Act. A reasonable excuse, of course, would be required for non-compliance with the Act. He also urged that new children should only be admitted to school at stated intervals, say, twice a year, so that the classes could work on an uninterrupted ly. It was advisable that the department should have the services of a medical officer to bring South Australia into line with the other States. Dr. Rogers, who made an examination of 1,000 children throughout the State, said his investigation led him to the conclusion that there was a great necessity for regular and systematic inspection of the schools. New South Wales had a travelling scholarship valued at £150 a year, and he approved of the scheme, because it enabled the teachers of unusual ability to see the world and see what was being done in any particular branch of education to prepare them for important posts in the department. One of the great needs of the department was a proper training college. After all the most important question in education was the teacher, and the better training they could give a teacher the better it would be for the whole system. At present they were dependent on the generosity of the University, which provided them with one lecture room. The need for a training college was becoming more pressing, as the department was now providing for the training of teacher who went out to the newly-settled country. They were obliged to do this work at the Observation College, Currie-street. The inspectorial staff was too limited, and it should be increased so that the work could be done with more deliberation, and in order that one officer could be relieved to visit the other parts of Australia and New Zealand to see how the work was carried on there. He regarded the Teachers' Union as representative of the teachers, but on the more important questions affecting the department it would be preferable to get the opinion of teachers by plebiscite.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

At the Port Augusta Town Council meeting the mayor (Mr. T. Hewitson) made an important statement in regard to the construction of the Western Australian railway through the town. It was intended, he said, to use a large area of the park lands for railway purposes. The Federal Government proposed to construct a metalled road leading to the new station which from that point would be continued to join the present road at the Pastoral Hotel. This new road would be necessary not only as an approach to the station, but to take the place of the road existing between the present railway-station and park lands as that road would be required for railway purposes. At Flinders-terrace, where there was considerable traffic, an overway bridge would be provided, and also at Jervois-street. Approaching the flat it was intended to miss one street, but provision would be made for traffic to use the nearest level crossing making only a short detour. Sheds and yards would be built about one mile from the end of Tassie-street and the branch line to the wharf would encroach on corporation property, but only to a small extent. The Chief Secretary had written to the Federal Government asking what their requirements would be in regard to wharfs. Mr. H. Deane, M.I.C.E. (consulting engineer), had informed him that the Commonwealth would need the whole of the frontage known as section D to enable an extension of the wharf to be made beyond the mill. Mr. Deane thought the Commonwealth had power to take it, but the mayor thought otherwise. The State, perhaps, would hesitate to build a new wharf. It would certainly be better for the Commonwealth to do it so that the Federal railway would be served by its own wharf. The present structure would be utterly inadequate to cope with requirements when the work was in full swing. The Commonwealth officers who were planning the railway anticipated an enormous traffic over the wharf. On the whole, the Federal Government seemed to have met the wishes of Port Augusta in every possible way. Their proposed facilities for traffic were excellent, and although they intended taking a big slice from the park lands the portion taken was expected to serve them for all time.

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN'S DEPARTURE.

The Australian Eleven, as Adelaide, on March 22, were entertained by the S. A. Cricket Association. There was a representative attendance of prominent cricketing enthusiasts, and the proceedings were of a most hearty character. Sir Edwin Smith (president of the association) said that they had met to wish good luck to the team. That was neither the time nor the place to refer to the selection of the team, although he regretted deeply that six of the best players in Australia who had represented the Commonwealth with great credit in previous tours were not accompanying them. He referred appreciatively to Mr. Gregory as captain, and thought that Mr. Crouch possessed the necessary qualifications for a successful manager. If the team could come back with the ashes they would receive as warm a welcome as any previous eleven. Their motto was to do their best and if they did that Australia would be pleased. They all wished them the greatest possible success. Mr. B. V. Scrymgour (chairman of the cricket committee) said the association regarded it as a duty and a privilege to wish the team success on their departure and to welcome them home. Their expressions of goodwill were sincere. They deplored the recent squabble and had not met to talk about them. The team was representing Australia, and they wished them good-bye and good luck. Possibly they might succeed in obtaining the ashes and certainly they would uphold the traditions and prestige of Australia in the cricket field. They hoped they would have perfect harmony and health in the team, and that the weather would be favourable to them. Mr. Gregory was accorded an ovation, and returned hearty thanks on behalf of the team. It was a young side with a reputation for fine fielding and bowling and fair batting. If given good health he was sure they would succeed. He was convinced that all the South Australians wished them good luck. Mr. Crouch also returned thanks. Possibly returned thanks. Possibly the South Australian Association, he said, did not see eye to eye with the selection, but the team recognised what the South Australia had given them in the matter of sportsmanlike spirit and they fully appreciated it. They were a happy family, and would pull together. He hoped that would be the secret of their success. At the instance of Mr. Crouch the team toasted the South Australian Association coupled with the name of Sir Edwin Smith. There was not a great demonstration at the departure of the steamer for England. A small coterie raised three cheers, and the team heartily responded.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

The Commonwealth Government is fitting up its own wireless stations, is using what it claims to be a system of its own, it being one invented by their wireless expert, Mr. Balsillie. Nobody knows what

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

this system is. The Government claims that it is one which does not infringe any existing patents, but in almost the same breath it was announced by the Postmaster-General that if any other system was being pirated the Government would be prepared to make suitable reparation to the owners of the patents. So far only one station has been worked by the Commonwealth—that in the Domain, Melbourne. This was opened with a great flourish, and, according to the authorities, it has been doing good work. The Hobart station will be opened within a few days, as word was received to-day that everything was ready there to commence operations. When the Melbourne station was opened certain persons connected with wireless companies in Australia, sought permission to inspect the plant, with the view of seeing if it was really all that it was claimed to be by the Postmaster-General. Mr. Fraser, however, declined to allow such inspection at the same reiterating his statement that no patents were being infringed. Evidently the representatives of the Marconi Company in Australia are not content to take the Postmaster-General's assurance about the seaworthiness of the system of his expert, for on Monday they intend to apply to the High Court for an order to allow them to inspect all the wireless stations now being conducted by the Commonwealth Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WATER.

Among the first subjects to receive prominence in the new Parliament has been that of water conservation. The people in the recently-opened hundreds of Eyre Peninsula are crying out for permanent and reliable supplies. In the districts which have been settled for scores of years there is a similar appeal, and even in the immediate suburbs of Adelaide, on what are known as the high levels, the same want is being emphasised. If the Government had the money to spare it would be easy to spend millions of pounds advantageously in damming up streams which now run to waste or in tapping the artesian rivers which flow deep down below the droughty surface in many localities. Railways are an urgent need to render it possible to bring remote areas, even when rich in agricultural possibilities, under the sway of the plough. They enable the enterprising pioneers of farming to get their implements, stock, and stores on the land as well as, after the scrub has been subdued, to transport their produce to the markets or to the ship's side. Hundreds of thousands of pounds are now in process of expenditure in the northern part of Eyre Peninsula and on the hinterland of the River Murray in providing the benefit of train transit. Unless water is available, however, it is not much good for farmers to go on the country, because they cannot remain there in any but favourable seasons. Before the rains fell a week or two ago water-carting was general in a large proportion of the farming districts, and in some instances splendid teams of horses which ought to have been employed in farm work or to be resting prior to heavy toil of that kind, were pulling their hearts out in front of large tanks of water which had to be carted for perhaps 15 or 20 miles over sandy roads. Even now, although many tanks and dams which were previously empty have been filled, there are quite a number of settlers who are still engaged in the same melancholy task. Individual farmers can do much more than is sometimes accomplished to utilise the means near at hand for securing an adequate water-supply. Communities of farmers could also do much better than they have done in this direction. There are cases, however, where the Government alone can provide the facilities needed to render the comfortable settlement and the proper development of large areas of country possible. There are in the archives of the Water Conservation Department, the details of many schemes which have, from time to time, been proposed in dry years and abandoned as soon as the rains came. These documents might well be resurrected and carefully considered; while in localities which have only lately been made available, the expert officials of the department might with profit be employed, when possible, with the object of formulating plans for the supply of the imperative needs of the new population, even in times when rain holds off for several months continuously.

THE NAVAL UNIT.

Another step is shortly to be taken towards the substitution of the Australian Naval Unit for the Imperial squadron. In the naval agreement that was entered into between the Commonwealth and the Admiralty, to which legislative effect was given during last session of the Commonwealth Parliament, provision was made for the Admiralty to hand over to the Commonwealth its naval yard at Garden Island in Sydney harbour. A very large sum of money has been spent at various times by the Admiralty in keeping up Garden Island as a naval base, and it is understood that the value of the Admiralty's works amounts to over £400,000. These are all to be handed over to the Commonwealth free of charge, but the yards would, of course, be available for any ships of the Imperial navy which may, from time to time, be in the vicinity of Australia.

The communication has been addressed to the Admiralty by the Commonwealth Government to the effect that the Commonwealth will be in a position to take over Garden Island on April 1 of next year and a request has been made that steps may be taken by the Admiralty to effect the transfer from that date. By this time the first instalment of the Australian unit will, it is expected, have arrived in Australian water.

CADETS WHO MISSED DRILL.

Twenty-three defaulters from compulsory drill under the Defence Act were before the Glebe Court Sydney. Nineteen pleaded guilty, and were each fined £5, in default one month's imprisonment, and 16-6 costs. Besides this the boys have to make up the lost drills. The 19 were removed in squads to the police-station to await the arrival of money for sureties, one month being allowed to pay the fines. Three cases were adjourned for a week and a warrant was issued in the case of a fourth.

Mr. Barnett, S. M., said there was a disposition on the part of youths to evade all that meant restraint. This was unfortunately the case in this country to a large extent and was greatly owing to restraint never being exercised in the home by those who should bring it to bear. The offenders would be fined or else remitted to the custody of the sergeant-major to fulfil their drill. If they broke away from their duty or failed to attend they could be arrested without warrant and taken before a court of summary jurisdiction.

SHORTAGE OF 20,000 BOYS.

Very many parents and boys are concerned in a hunt now being made by the Defence Department. The registration of boys who will become 14 years of age this year has fallen short by 50 per cent. of the number estimated and required, leaving no doubt that about 20,000 boys have failed to observe the law. Full reports have been called for by the department, which attributes the failure to lack of publicity. That excuse rebounds upon themselves, for they could with ease have had the registration dates advertised throughout Australia. Area officers must shoulder the blame, and face the task of getting the neglected registrations made. If all schoolmasters were communicated with they could do much to help, for many thousands of boys 14 years of age are at school. An easier way, however, would be to turn a staff of clerks on to the census cards. The cards contain the names and ages of nearly every boy in Australia, and the department could be furnished with a complete list of those reaching the age of 14 this year. There can be no doubt that much of the failure to register arises from shirking. Compulsory drill is not yet popular with the boys, despite the efforts of the Minister to introduce elements of sport and rivalry, and the failure of 20,000 lads to register looks as if many parents and boys were trying to dodge the law. The department is determined to take legal proceedings against offenders.

A.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

Arrest of a Suspected Firm's Servant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 8.

The police to-day arrested and put up for trial a servant in a Rowther's firm on a charge of having forged and tendered a five-rupee note for kerosine oil purchased. Another servant of the same firm was convicted in 1910 by the Sessions Judge for being in possession of implements for making forged five-rupee notes. The High Court set aside the conviction as the accused had not all the dies for making the notes.

EN PASSANT.

Mr. Allan Wilkie gave us a very excellent rendering of David Garrick, and from what I remember of several stars in the part I do not think he suffers a whit in comparison. The play is one of the most popular of Robertson's comedies. It was adapted from the French play "Sullivan," which, in turn, was suggested by a German dramatisation of a supposed episode in the life of the celebrated actor. It is said that a young French lady became very much enamoured of David Garrick. She had probably seen him in "Romeo,"—a part in which he was an ideal lover. But her inclinations went the other way when she witnessed his rendering of the repulsive part of Able Drugger, and it is upon this assumption that the original play was founded. David Garrick, it may be stated, married a dancer—the celebrated Madame Violette, and the domestic felicity they enjoyed is notable in the annals of the Stage. The play like many others went the round of publishers before it was accepted. In the end a tempond note was the price secured, with a proviso that if it was produced the author should reserve certain rights. Sothern eventually heard of the play and asked Robertson to read it to him, lending the latter (who happened to be hard up—a not unusual thing with him) the money to get it back from Mr. Lacy (the publisher) who had evidently not thought it worth the expense of printing. There were five present at the reading, (Sothern had given a supper for the occasion) the host, Buckstone (his Manager,) who played Squire Chivy—the would-be lover of Ada Ingot) John Hollingshead, (the charming Lessee of the old Gaiety) Robertson, and the narrator of the incident, the genial Charles Millward. Sothern was delighted with the plot and the part became second only to Dundreary among his inimitable impersonations. The part in turn became a favourite with Charles Wyndham who represented it at various periods at many places, Berlin, Moscow and St. Petersburgh among others. His impersonation of the part has been immortalised on canvas, and in bronze, in the Academies of 1887 and 1888. The chief interest centres on the drunken scene and on the occasion now alluded to it was excellently maintained by Mr. Wilkie.

Reverting to the other piece on the bill for that night, viz., "The Bells." I must confess that I was unprepared for the revelation of tragic power developed by Mr. Wilkie as "Mathias." I saw Irving in the part in the good old Bateman days at the Lyceum, some time in the seventies and, in common with the thousands, who flocked to that historic house, was harrowed to the soul by his great impersonation. Irving's courtrayal of the guilty Burgomaster stands out, perhaps, as the greatest creation of the century and is more associated with his name than any other part. And no other actor can hope to disturb the impression which it made on the public mind. Here and there Mr. Wilkie's style may bring Irving forcibly to mind, the dragging of the crave, suggestive of a harrowing fear, being a particular instance. The recital of the murder in the Court was splendidly sustained, but it lacked the powerful climax which Irving brought about in his maniacal rush through the alcove curtains at the end of the scene. Both plays were appropriately staged, but, judging from the hubbub at the back, there was evidently some difficulty in getting things in order, the usual experience in most things in Bombay where labour seems to be of the worst. It may not be out of place to file a mild objection to the slovenly style of programme in use. It may be a legitimate business speculation to cover the bill of the play with advertisements, but a page should be reserved for an intelligible setting forth of the fare. In "David Garrick" one of the chief characters was omitted entirely, viz., Chivy, who, judging from other names attached to the minor parts, which in the original play were content to be known as Smith, Brown and Jones, but in the programme in question were Crabshaw, Tatfellow and Timkins,—would have rejoiced in some other cognomen. And a word for the Bombay public. Passion week, or indifference, (generosity demands assignment of the first named) accounted for the lack of numbers. A beggarly array of empty benches is a depressing prospect for any actor, though the expressions of approval of the many excellent points developed during the two plays carried, even from so few, a moiety of recompense. A section of the intelligent playgoing public must reflect with mixed feelings on the taste that prompts the filling of a house to listen to the attempts of amateurs, while it leaves a really deserving company to struggle for a bare competence.

The leader in a recent issue of the "Gazette" relative to seamen in the Mercantile Marine touches upon a subject that has proved the bane of shipowners and skippers for years. The scum of the earth congregate before the mast, the sea being a temporary refuge, and, in some cases, a hiding place for shady characters. When one refers with feelings of pride to British seamen as the embodiment of gallantry and discipline he has quite a different personage in mind to the boor who loafs round shipping offices, anon, the dissolute tavern, finally to sleep off a drunken fit in the reeking atmosphere of the fo'cle, then sullenly to assist in the navigation of the vessel where he has signed on for better or for worse. I have been familiar with many masters of tramps and wind-jammers (the question hardly affects liners) and, on many occasions, heard their views of this class of British seafrequenters in preference to whom they took men of any nationality. But why should such things be? The seamen of the Mercantile navy might be a valuable asset in the Naval struggle of the realm were he recruited under a system, and properly trained and registered. If all who took up the sea as a profession (and recruiting should not be difficult with Institutions like Barnardo's at hand) could be trained in the Navy and drafted for service on Mercantile vessels, holding themselves prepared in consideration of a bonus, to return to Naval duty for which a periodical system of training at any British port arranged by local authorities for every ship in turn it would keep them fit and there could be no reproach attached to the personality of any branch of sea faring life.

The letter recently published in the "Army and Navy Gazette," covering a statement of Lord Cardigan regarding the historic blunder known as the "Charge of the Light Brigade" revives once more a subject which will never be satisfactorily elucidated. This officer's statement is said to have been hitherto unpublished. Perhaps it was, in so many words, but it was ever well-known that he acted on a supposed order from Lord Raglan to attempt an impossible feat and was the foremost in trying to vindicate the order, for he rode at the head of the Brigade right up to the mouth of the guns. Lord Cardigan had no regard for life, and if there is any credit to be attached to him as one of the worst personalities in the commissioned ranks of his time, it is found in the fact that he had the courage of his recklessness. There are few survivors of the Charge left. Probably they can be counted on one hand. Up to a decade ago there were several out here. One a Troop Sergeant Major of a Hussar Regiment in the Charge I knew in the near past as rather a remarkable old fellow. He had previously served under Gough in the Sikh War of 1846.

One of the most enthusiastic Volunteer officers India has yet boasted of was Colonel Rivett-Carnac who retired from the command of the Ghazipur Rifles in 1895, on relinquishing his post as head of the Opium Factory at that place. Judging from a letter dated from his home in Switzerland, and contributed to the "Indian Volunteer Record" (Calcutta), he still retains some interest in the service, but, as will be noticed, opines that the system should now be changed to compulsion in every able-bodied European who sets foot on the shores of India. He has evidently been encouraged in the opinion, which was always more or less a conviction with him during his Indian service, by the insight he has gained in the Swiss methods of defence and his record of these is most interesting. Space does not permit of more than a passing glance at the latter, and in that it is understood as the first that Swiss Military training becomes a privilege and is actually sought after. It stamps a man as perfect physically and mentally, and rejects all others. In a word the man who has not been accepted as a Citizen soldier bears reproach and in many cases has a bad time of it among his familiar friends and acquaintances. Women, it is said, are a great factor in making the service popular. There is a little ceremony of the girls of the village when a baton of youths go forth to be examined as to their fitness, and for those returning successful there is an ovation, while the rejected bear something of an eternal ban. There are hundreds of able-bodied Europeans (a large number are in Bombay,) who steadily resist all advances of friends on the question of enrolling. Not unfrequently the wife, the home, &c., is made the excuse. He cannot be spared for an occasional hour weekly to attend drill. It would seem that there is some force in the argument at times for the man who is not blessed without domestic ties is invariably the most ardent Volunteer. If our wives and daughters could become imbued with the spirit of the Swiss woman in this respect volunteering might become more popular and useful. Never in the history of the world has it been more incumbent on men to be prepared for emergencies, and in this country no Briton should be allowed to land until he accepts some responsibility in the defence of the Empire. It is no new idea advocated by the irresponsible or obscure, but the accepted theory of the greatest and most far-seeing military experts of the generation in India.

LE TATILLON.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(Continued from page 4.)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

I have little space left to deal with the situation in Europe, which is not the less alarming, because not much is heard of it. All the Continental Powers seem to be in a mood which may be described as quietly quarrelsome, but there are two chief danger-points. One is Morocco, regarding which relations between France and Spain are becoming seriously strained, while the attitude of Germany cannot be described as pacific. The other is the Near East. This week the terms on which Italy is willing to make peace with Turkey have been made public. Their cardinal point really is that Italy does not ask Turkey formally to acknowledge Italian sovereignty over Tripoli, but only to leave her in undisturbed possession of the "annexed" province. The Turks have point-blank rejected the terms offered. Unkind critics say that the Committee of Union and Progress have instigated the rejection, from motives of self-interest. The Committee fear, it is alleged, that the end of the war might prove to be "the beginning of the long-deferred reckoning" with themselves.

Be that as it may, the Italians, in spite of their frequent denials, are believed to be contemplating a fresh move of a startling character. They may either attack some of the islands in the Ægean, or try to force the approaches to the Dardanelles, or actively menace Salonika. Meanwhile, the aggressive party in Russia is gaining the upper hand, and there are rumours that the Russians may, with the assent of Italy, try to force the passage of the Dardanelles from the Black Sea. Such a movement would not only precipitate the conflagration in the Balkans which has been so long talked about, but would stir Austria-Hungary to its depths. A fresh complication has been produced by a minor revolution in Crete. The Cretans are once more threatening to send deputies to Athens, and it is held that Greece could not expel them. A breakdown of the Cretan settlement will compel the Powers to reoccupy the island, and the immediate consequence of that step will be a storm in Greece which the King could not quell. Finally, the war-fever is unquestionably growing in Germany, where the shops are filled with pamphlets bitterly attacking England; while in France the new policy of sending the troops once a week through the big cities, to perform a torchlight tattoo, is arousing among the people a degree of martial ardour which cannot be described as wholly innocent and spectacular. England, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, is going on building ships, but meanwhile is contemplating with some dismay the prospect of an apparently unending series of great strikes. So there you are. We have seen these widespread symptoms of international disturbance before, but this time they appear to be blacker than usual.

ASIATICUS.

BICYCLE STEALING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

On information received from a Eurasian named De Cruze, who was lately convicted for theft of bicycles, the Calcutta police recovered sixty stolen cycles from Serampore. These machines belonged to ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta and De Cruze and his associates managed to steal and dispose of them at Serampore.

BANGALORE POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 6.

The Handicap and Novices Polo Tournaments began this afternoon on the Palace grounds in very warm weather. The 7th Hussars met the Bangalore Gymkhana in the first tie of the Handicap Tournament, the 7th playing a stronger game. They started with a handicap of 12 against the Gymkhana 7, but as only four chukkers were played instead of six the net result was that the Hussars who scored 5 goals to 1 beat their opponents by 2 1-2 to 1. Kavanagh and Rankin for the winners played brilliant polo, otherwise the game was slow.

In the Novices Tournament the 7th Dragoon Guards beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 4 goals to 1. The Dragoons were in uncommonly good form and their cattle vastly superior. Six chukkers were played and the visitors had it all their own way.

PUNJAB CRICKET CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

The final cricket match for the Cup in the Punjab Commission Tournament has resulted in a win by 71 runs for the 17th Lancers against the Manchester Regiment. The Lancers win the Cup for the second year in succession. Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, congratulated the winners and Lady Reid presented the Cup.

ROSYTH DOCKYARD.

Some alterations have been made in the plans for the construction of the submarine basin at Rosyth Dockyard, and the contractors, Messrs. Easton Gibb and Son (Limited) have been asked by the Admiralty not to proceed for the present with the erection of the two jetties inside the basin. The depth stipulated in the contract has been reached, but it is now proposed that there should be an additional depth of five feet. The bottom of the basin is practically solid rock, so that considerable time—probably another year—will be required in order to finish the excavation part of the work. It was suggested that there should be an additional depth of ten feet, but if this had been decided on the quay walls would have had to be underpinned. Further consideration showed also that the depth now fixed will be sufficient to meet the requirements of submarines for a long time. The alterations of plans will render necessary a good deal of dredging outside the basin. For this work a dredger will be taken from London.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN CYCLONE.

Story of Missing Steamer "Koombana."

The Australian papers to date contain the following details about the missing s.s. "Koombana" whose wreck in the cyclone of the west coast of Australia has already been reported.

News of the North-West cyclone continues to come in all too slowly, and with no reassuring reports concerning the fine coastal trader "Koombana," which is supposed to have left Port Hedland at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday last for Broome, and has not since been heard of the feeling of suspense in the city and Fremantle yesterday became deeply accentuated. The steamer is now five days out on a voyage which should under ordinary circumstances have occupied 24 hours, and her whereabouts was the main topic of conversation. The ferocity of the hurricane and its toll of human life were almost forgotten in anxiety for the welfare of the passengers and crew on the missing steamer. It was persistently hoped that news would come to hand during the day announcing her safety, but the hours slipped away without any intimation whatever concerning her fate. As indicated below, prompt measures have been taken by the Government and shipping companies to organise a search, and to-day at least five vessels will scour the coastline to render any assistance which may be necessary. Owing to the complete isolation of Port Hedland, which constitutes perhaps the storm centre of the blow, not a word has been received from there during the last five days. No news is generally good news but in the case of the Koombana Port Hedland probably holds the knowledge whether she sought refuge in some near-by haven or steamed out to baffle the gale in the open sea. Lack of knowledge has led to all sorts of speculations, the most predominant being that possibly owing to light loading her machinery has broken down. The Koombana is the finest boat that has traded on the North-West line. She has the reputation of being able to ride the roughest seas, and on the score of seamanship the presence of Captain Allen on the bridge is held to be her safest guarantee.

Meanwhile the information in connection with the disasters along the coast, where from La Grange Bay to Roebourne the cyclone played havoc with life and property, adds more pathos to the story already told. The latest particulars from Depuch Island, a point at which the blow found many men at sea, are to the effect that 16 white men alone have been buried there. The captain of the Crown of England buried six of his own crew on the island, in addition to Messrs. T. J. Hill, Maginnis, and Thompson, a surveyor, whose body was found in the rigging of the lighter Clyo. The two first named were among a party of 14 witnesses in the Belano murder trial, who were transhipping to catch the steamer for Roebourne in the lighter Clyo when the cyclone overtook them. Amongst the witnesses in the case who are still are William Kelleher, M. J. Sheahan Rupert Love, and Nagel.

It is stated that masters in connection with the court witnesses have been most unfortunate. On March 16 the corporal in charge at Roebourne wired to the Crown Solicitor, Perth, to have the witnesses sent by the Paroo, and also wired to the Perth police to see that the telegram was promptly delivered. The corporal in charge here took it upon himself to wire to the Whim Creek police to bring all available witnesses by the Paroo, which was done. The balance were drowned. The three luggers lost are the Clara, Karrakatta, and Karrara.

Two Japanese swam ashore from the lugger Clara and the reported that the boat, four of the crew, and the white mate, were lost, also another lugger with all hands gone. All the Cossack luggers are believed to be safe.

The wharfinger travelled along the tram line to Cossack on Sunday with a trolly and horse. Light freight may be got through that why in a few days provided men are put on to repair the track, which, across the marsh, is in the air in many places. Prompt action by the Works Department is necessary to avoid delay and enable goods to come to Roebourne.

The police boat left Cossack for Depuch Island on Saturday, but so far no particulars are to hand. Only the edge of the storm struck Roebourne, occasioning small damage to outbuildings. The residents state that every credit must be given to the police for the prompt action they have taken, as they left here at 11 a.m. on Saturday and brought 11 survivors ashore at Balla Balla from Depuch Island.

KEEN ANXIETY.

Throughout the day the agents of the Koombana were besieged with inquiries, but unfortunately the brief information which did come to hand was not of the character calculated to allay the fears of the anxious, who have relatives and friends on the overdue steamer. This anxiety is now shared by the owners of the "Koombana;" but the local representatives of the Adelaide S.S. Company, Limited, are of the opinion that she has met with nothing more serious than a mishap to her machinery which accounts for her not being reported Mr. W. E. Moxon, manager in Western Australia for the Adelaide S.S. Company, Limited, made the following statement:—

"The "Koombana" is now five days out from Port Hedland on her way to Broome, a passage that she usually makes in 24 hours. It would be idle to say that we are not anxious—extremely anxious. Still knowing that she is such an admirable sea boat, and that the master is such a careful mariner we have every confidence that she will turn up safely."

Nor is this optimism confined solely to the agents. Many well-known seafaring men at the Port, who have had considerable experience of the North-West coast, are firmly convinced that the "Koombana" will be reported within a day or two. It is very probable, they state, that she has received such a terrific buffeting that she is now lying well off the coast awaiting a complete abatement of the storm before approaching the land. Others are of the opinion that she has met with a mishap to either her propeller or to the machinery. The "Koombana" is never very heavily laden on the trip north, and after leaving Port Hedland she would have only the Broome and Derby cargo in her holds. She would thus be in very light trim, and the theory has been advanced that during the storm an accident occurred to the shaft or propeller as a result of the vessel pitching in the tremendous seas.

In some places it is thought that the vessel is now lying at Port Hedland. Captain Allen has a reputation of being one of the most careful of navigators, and those who have had experience of his methods are of the opinion that as soon as his barometer indicated signs of abnormal weather conditions, he steamed put back to Port Hedland. Indeed one well-known master mariner ventured to state yesterday that the Koombana was now lying high and dry amongst the mangroves at Port Hedland, she being carried on to the beach by the wind and an abnormally high tide. There is at least one very hopeful sign in connection with this theory, and that is that so far no information has been received from Port Hedland owing to the fact that the telegraph wires are down. Referring to the matter yesterday, Mr. W. E. Moxon said that even if the Koombana were now lying safely at Port Hedland, there was no means of ascertaining the fact.

When the German mail steamer Gneisenau arrived from Colombo it was hoped that she would be able to furnish some word of the "Koombana". All the light that the master of the mail steamer could throw on the matter, however, was that on Wednesday last during the voyage across the Indian Ocean, the wireless operator got into touch with the Koombana. The latter, which was then at Port Hedland, was about 800 miles distant. It was on the same day that the Koombana sailed from Broome, and since then no further word had been received by the Gneisenau. Throughout yesterday the Gneisenau's operators sat at his instrument, throwing out at frequent intervals urgent signals to the Koombana. There was no response, however, and when the result became known the anxiety became even more acute. It was, however, pointed out that the Koombana's wireless installation may have been wrecked during the storm, which would account for no response being received. Again, it might be that her apparatus was not sufficiently powerful to send a reply to the Gneisenau, more particularly during the day time, which is not nearly so conducive to long-distance signalling as the night time. Should the Koombana's installation still remain intact, it was hoped that she would be able to get into touch with the P. and O. liner Mongolia, which is due from Colombo this morning. The latter would pass within easy range of the Koombana's instrument, and it is to be hoped that on arrival she will bring more hopeful tidings than the Gneisenau.

PREMIER'S ACTION.

During the Sunday night of March 24 the Premier (Mr. J. Scaddan) got into touch with Broome and Derby by cable via Port Darwin and Banjwangie, and received information that up to midnight there was no sign of the Koombana at Derby, at which port it had been reported she had arrived. The Premier then cabled to the Mayor, and also to the resident magistrate at Broome, and authorised the latter to do whatever he deemed best in connection with making inquiries in regard to the missing vessel, and promising that everything possible would be done at the Perth end. The resident magistrate was also requested to keep the Government advised.

At 7-30 on the morning of March 25 the superintendent of the Eastern Extension Company informed the Premier that Derby reported that there was no sign of the "Koombana." Later in the day a further cable was received by the Premier from the resident magistrate at Broome setting out that, in order to relieve the anxiety which was being felt in so many quarters, it was advisable to send out a steamer in search of the Koombana. The cablegram supplied the information that the s. s. Moira was at Wyndham, and that the s. s. Minderoo was also on the North-West coast. Mr. Scadden had in the meantime arranged for a search to make up towards the Rowley Shoals, and for a lugger to be sent out from Broome along the 90-Mile Beach to Port Hedland.

Throughout the day the Premier continued to make use of cable and telegraph, and on being noticed that when the "Koombana" left Fremantle she had 15 passengers for Broome and 31 for Derby, he cabled to the resident magistrate at Broome as follows:—"Please cable captain of Moira, stating that the Government would like to know the date the Koombana left Hedland and the dates of the storm. Further, will be kindly keep a good lookout for Koombana on his way down coast, and advise Premier office, Perth, from any port, or other possible means." Late on the night of March 25 the Premier received the following telegram (via South Australia) from the Resident Magistrate at Broome:—

I consider that the steamer Minderoo should be instructed to proceed direct to search Montebello Island and Rowley shoals.

Have received the following message from the master of the s.s. Moira at Wyndham, which should be communicated to masters of searching vessels;—

"We encountered cyclonic weather at 8 a.m. on the 20th inst. in lat. 19.20 south, long. 117 east, 100 miles north-west Hedland. The Moira was run before the storm in a westerly direction, about 150 miles. The storm, roughly lasted 24 hours, the wind gradually shifting from east-north-east to south-westerly. Ship proceeded on journey, passing 60 miles north-west of Rowley shoals. The steamer Charon was near Leguier (?) reef at 7 a. m. on the 22nd inst., bound Java. Consider the cyclone more severe nearer land than with us. Did not sight the Koombana. (Signed) Ward, master, Moira."

A second cable message has reached the Premier from Broome to the effect that the Resident Magistrate and residents of the town consider it imperative that both the steamers Moira and Minderoo should be immediately despatched direct to the scene of the hurricane; that the authorities should not wait for the ordinary ship; and, further, that the agents of the steamer Gorgon should instruct the captain of that vessel at Sourabaya to immediately search thoroughly the Bowley shoals before proceeding to Broome.

Mr. Scaddan has also been officially informed that the Koombana left Port Hedland at 10-30 a.m. on the 20th inst.

Since the receipt of the above messages the Premier has been in communication with the agents and representatives of the vessels mentioned, with a view of deciding what course shall be adopted in connection with the search for the missing steamer. The steamer Minderoo has, it appears, left Geraldton for Carnarvon, and Captain Mills, the master, who is said to know the coast as well as any officer in the mercantile marine, will be instructed to await instructions at Carnarvon. This morning the agents of the "Minderoo" and of the other vessels mentioned in the messages from Broome and Wyndham will confer with the Premier at his office, when the nature of the instructions to be conveyed to Captain Mills will be agreed upon.

PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Below is a list of the passengers who booked at Fremantle by the "Koombana" for ports beyond Port Hedland and who are presumed to have been on board when she took her departure from the latter port. It is quite possible, however, that some of the passengers mentioned including some commercial travellers may have broken their journey at an intermediate port:—

Mr. Davis, Captain Pearson, Mr Simpson, Mr. T. Forrest, Mr. C. C. Piper, Mr. George Piper, Mr. S. H. Slade, Mr. R. H. Jenkins, Mr. E. J. Dalton, Mr. J. Hayes, Mr. D. Spark, Mr. W. Parcell, Mr. W. Poor, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. F. Rustle, Mr. W. P. Milne, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Pitches, Mr. F. W. B. Clinch, Mr. Main, Mr. W. L. Cowan, Mr. J. S. Craigie, Mr. H. S. Taylor, Mr. R. Freney, Miss S. Skamp, Miss G. Skamp, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Sask, Miss Jenkins, Miss Gillam, Mrs. Gillom Mr. J. Evans, Messrs. W. Davis, A. Baker, G. Martin, H. Hereford R. Green, W. A. Smith, B. Vasey, D. McSwain, W. J. McKibbin, W. E. Vile, T. Goddard, J. Doyle, G. Barber, A. McRouble.

Thomas M. Allen, master; N. C. Jamieson, chief officer; W. R. A. Kinley, second officer; F. G. Peacock third officer; F. H. Harris, purser; J. Lavins, boatswain; T. M. Grant, carpenter; H. A. Lyon, wireless operator; P. Obinton, F. Wilson, H. B. Rea, C. Stanley, T. McDonnell, William A. Farnell, W. Cartob, M. Ryan and M. Dwyer.

EVENTS IN MID-EAST.

Indian Mahomedans and Imperial Policy.

During the course of a long article on the above subject, the "Times" says:—

It has been apparent for some time that the course of events in South-Eastern Europe and in the Middle East is causing grave disquiet in the Indian Mahomedan world. Resolutions upon the war in Tripoli and upon the state of Persia have been passed by Mahomedan gatherings in all parts of India, and marked expressions of feeling upon the same subject are often in evidence in the Mahomedan Press. The growing sense of injury which has thus been fanned has gathered additional strength from the belief that the repartition of provinces announced at Delhi is sometimes less than fair to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. If the discontent aroused by this decision, as by events in Tripoli and Persia, were to be analysed it would, we think, be found to rest, not so much upon specific grievances as on a general feeling that the interests and sentiments of the Mahomedan community are not sufficiently considered in the shaping of imperial policy, whether in India or elsewhere. Other Indian communities, it may be urged, have secured attention by methods of public agitation which have been repugnant to the loyalty of Musulmans; if Musulmans would secure as much consideration for their views they would be wise to show a little more aggressiveness in putting them before the world. We do not at all believe that such arguments commend themselves to the broader and more educated section of Mahomedan opinion, but their influence can, we think, be traced in some recent manifestations of feeling among their less experienced co-religionists and particularly among the younger men.

ALL INDIA MUSLEM LEAGUE.

There is much in all that new activity which we by no means regret. The Indian Mahomedan community has in recent years developed a keener consciousness of its opportunities, which is all to its credit and all to its good. The formation of the All-India Moslem League, following on the deputation to the Viceroy in 1906, which received Lord Minto's promise that Musulman interests would be safeguarded in the forthcoming scheme of reforms, was one of the first signs of this quickening spirit, and from the outset it received our support. It would be a profound misfortune to the Mahomedan community itself, no less than to the cause of Indian progress as a whole, were any of the energy thus liberated to be diverted from the solid work of self-improvement to cheaper and more specious, but less profitable, ends. The future of the Mahomedan community in India is in its own hands, and it depends, as the Aga Khan has recently reminded his co-religionists, on "sacrifice and work, not talk." And what is true of the Mahomedan population in Eastern Bengal. Their needs, the Aga Khan has just told them, can all be summed up in one word—education. The announcement that the Government is to establish a university at Dacca should prove to them that their requirements in that and other directions will not be overlooked under the new regime. The rest lies with them.

The feelings of anxiety and resentment aroused by events in Tripoli and Persia are on rather different ground. There is no Power in the whole circle of Great Powers so closely concerned in the maintenance of Mahomedan interests as the British Empire, and we have never failed to urge that the shapers of British foreign policy, whether in Europe or in the Middle East, should always pay special regard to the corporate sentiment of the Mahomedan world. Have Indian Mahomedans any real reason for believing that the recent course of our policy shows less than our usual strong respect for the interests they have at heart? Only inadequate information, coupled with an incomplete grasp of the difficulties which the Persian situation presents, can indeed explain the suspicions of British action which many Indian Mahomedans have felt, and we are glad to learn from our Bombay correspondent that the great restraint of our policy is at last winning some of the appreciation which it deserves.

CASE OF TRIPOLI.

The case of Tripoli is one with which we are necessarily less concerned. Neither Great Britain nor any other Power can guarantee its neighbours against the inevitable consequences of their own acts. But though the opportunities presented to our diplomacy must vary from time to time, its general purpose is plain enough; for while the internal regeneration of the Ottoman Empire must depend on its own efforts alone, the history of the revolution of 1908 is there to show how deeply and sincerely British sympathies are engaged in the success of the new regime." It would be strange indeed were British sentiment not so disposed, for the two empires, British and Ottoman, have features in common which they share with no other Empire-State. Indian Mahomedans may feel at times that British policy, with its manifold interests, is liable to overlook their sentiments and claims, but a deeper insight would assure them that British interests and theirs are inseparably interwined. For while the permanence of Mahomedan rule cannot be guaranteed either in the Turkish Empire or in Persia by Britain or any other alien Power, Britain's strength alone maintains the conditions in which Mahomedan rule may yet survive, while Britain's weakness would involve its inevitable collapse.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

The six months which have almost gone by since Lord Kitchener reached Cairo, remarks the "Times," have not been eventful months for the people of Egypt. Events of no small importance have happened, and are still happening, as their doors but they have been free from disturbance within and without. Peace has reigned in Egypt and in the Soudan, and Lord Kitchener has been able to devote himself to the works of peace. He has not had to deal with such internal difficulties as confronted Sir Eldon Gorst, or with such external obstacles as Lord Cromer overcame. Within three months of his arrival the differences between Copts and Moslems had been composed, and the Coptic Congress, which had threatened to become the centre of a troublesome and irritating agitation, had been dissolved by its own acts.

Practical minds in Egypt turn instinctively to agriculture and to irrigation and drainage as the first conditions of its success. The great scheme for improving the drainage of Lower Egypt was one of the first matters to engage the attention of Lord Kitchener on his arrival at Cairo. On March 16, with characteristic swiftness of action, the first sod of the first new drain was turned by Lord Kitchener, and the work, which, in addition to benefiting the immense areas of land already drained will ultimately render fit for cultivation thousands of acres at present under water, was immediately taken up by an army of 1,000 workmen. The ceremony took place at Ibshan, in Gharbieh, whither Lord Kitchener, accompanied by the Minister of Public Works, Major Watson, aid-de-camp to the Khedive, and a number of irrigation officials had journeyed from Cairo by rail and motor car. There was also present the Mudir of the province, who, together with the Minister, likewise turned a sod before the work began in earnest. The principal object in view is the improvement of lands where a system of drainage already exists. Incidentally, however, the execution of the work will lead to the reclamation of nearly 130,000 acres of land at present under water. Of these, 55,000 acres are in West Behera, under Lake Mareotis, and the remainder in Gharbieh, under Lake Borillos. The drying of these tracts will be the natural corollary of lowering the level of the water in the drains to a metre and a half. It is into these lakes that the drains lead, hence a corresponding reduction of the level of the water in them is necessary. In the case of West Behera the water will be pumped direct into the sea from Mex, where a pumping station already exists, while in the case of Gharbieh it will be pumped near Baltim into Lake Borillos, which has a natural outlet into the sea. In each case the pumps, in order to cope with the flood water, will be required to lift about 7,500,000 tons of water per day. It is reckoned that the work will be completed in four years, and the cost of execution for each of the two districts is estimated at £1,250 000.

The opening of the railway line from Khartoum to El Obeid last month was another of those "steps of progress" which have steadily continued since our occupation of Egypt and of the Soudan.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

How to Restore It Readily.

With a good constitution and an intelligent observance of the precautions which have to be taken to counteract the deleterious action of the climate, there is no reason why life in a hot country should not run on the same healthy lines as in more temperate climates.

Unfortunately, however, it is a matter of everyday observation that it does not do so. The first intimation of anything being wrong generally comes in a loss of appetite. This is nature

BY THE WAY.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRANCE.

Mr. Justice Lawrance, who has just resigned his position as a judge in the King's Bench Division, has now and then enlivened his Court with a genuine "jeu d'esprit." One such followed a flowery defence of a very bad character whom an unconvinced jury had declared guilty. "Your able and learned counsel," said his lordship, addressing the prisoner, "has described you as an upright man. He may be right. I see that in 1893, you were convicted of coining; that of itself may be an attribute of rectitude—I express no opinion. In 1893 you were sent to prison for three months for keeping a gambling den—that again may be an attribute of rectitude. Since then you have been convicted of forgery, which also, perhaps, is consistent with rectitude—and again I express no opinion. But on the whole, I think, you had better go to prison for six months with hard labour." Mr. Justice Lawrance is in his eightieth year, and has been on the Bench since 1890.

IRISH "ROYAL-ASTRONOMER."

By the appointment of Professor E. T. Whittaker, F.R.S., to succeed the late Dr. Chrystal in the Chair of Mathematics in Edinburgh University, a vacancy occurs in the professorial staff of Trinity College, Dublin, where for the past six years Dr. Whittaker has been Andrews Professor of Astronomy. The Andrews Professor also keeps his eye on the sun at Dunsink Observatory, to ensure Irish time being exactly 25min. 21sec. slow of Greenwich mean time, and from the time of George III. has borne the additional title of "Royal-Astronomer of Ireland." Since Sir Rowan Hamilton, the famous mathematician, died in 1865, there have been five Irish "Royal-Astronomers."

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Haileybury, which announces forthcoming Jubilee festivities, was originally built by Wilkins, the architect of the National Gallery, as a training college for the selected Civil Servants of the East India Company. When the rule of "John Company" came to an end after the Mutiny, and the "Competition wallah" supplanted the Haileybury student, the property on Hertford Heath was put up for sale. The college was saved from being turned into a lunatic asylum, and converted into a public school mainly through the exertions of Mr. Stephen Austin, the founder of the great printing-house at Hertford. Haileybury differs from most other public schools in being conducted on the "hostel" system, and the dormitories bear the names, not of house-masters, but of Lawrence, Bartle Frere, and other distinguished alumni of "John Company's" College.

SPRATS AND ANCHOVIES.

Sprats, whether they may legally be styled sardines or not, can certainly be turned into excellent anchovy paste with very little trouble. They are pounded in a mortar with a mixture of salt, bay-salt, saltpetre, prunella, and cochineal, then placed in a jar, pressed hard down, and kept close covered for six months. Frank Buckland states that this experiment of converting sprats into anchovy paste and anchovy sauce was tried by his secretary, Mr Searle, "with perfect success." This seems a work of supererogation, because the true anchovies visit the coast of Cornwall in vast quantities between September and February, when they give a beautiful phosphorescent light on dark nights. They are sometimes caught in the pilchard nets, and carted away for manure, because the fishermen can find no market for them.

PRESIDENT OF GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mr. Charles Melville Hays, now president of the Grand Trunk Railway system, of which great undertaking he has held the general management in Canada almost uninterruptedly since 1896, is we learn from "Canada", at present paying one of his periodical visit to London. Though still well on the right side of sixty, Mr. Hays has had nearly forty years' experience in the methods and management of railways on the North American continent. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken of him as "a valuable acquisition to Canada; a thorough Canadian at heart. Canadian journals of differing politics speak of him in the one case as "a splendid example of what brain, pluck, and industry can overcome and accomplish, and in the other as "a man of quiet dignity, whose sanity and strength are seen and felt in all his undertakings." The opinion which the stockholders of the Grand Trunk entertain of the services Mr. Hays has rendered to the railway has been indicated by the increased powers and responsibilities placed in his hands.

GOLF BALL FEAT.

How many golfers would care to send a ball over the weather-cock of St. Giles's, Edinburgh? It has been done, however, according to the "Glasgow News." In virtue of a bet in 1798, Mr. Scales, of Leith, and Mr. Smellie, a printer, were selected to perform the curious feat of driving a ball from the south-east corner of Parliament-square over the weather-cock of the famous church (161 feet from the base of the building). They were allowed the use of six balls each. These all went considerably higher than the vane, and were found in the Advocate's-close, on the north side of the High-street.

"SHYNESS."

The "Lancet" this week defines shyness broadly as "a state of morbid self-consciousness of one's personal characteristics, whether physical or mental, in relation to the opinions of others." There is, we are told, a certain amount of evidence to show that shyness is hereditary; but however this may be, it is largely a matter of temperament in individuals and finds a fruitful ally in a too active imagination. "It is as protean as influenza in the forms in which it betrays its presence, and may exhibit itself in a thousand little gaucheries which in extreme cases may render the life of its unhappy possessor a burden to him." "Sins may be forgiven," said Nathaniel Hawthorne—himself a victim to shyness—"but shyness has no forgiveness in heaven or earth."

FAMOUS MEN WHO SUFFERED FROM IT.

Referring to the fact that shyness frequently paralyses movement and speech, our contemporary goes on to point out that there has been recorded the case of an excessively shy man who, in reply to the toast of his health at a dinner given in his honour, went over his carefully prepared speech in pantomimic gesture only. This dread affliction is no respecter of persons. Charles Matthews, Garrick and Byron were instances of men who suffered from shyness in their relations to the social life of their time, and there is a well-known author-dramatist of to-day, who, it is understood, suffers tortures from the disease. Sir Isaac Newton was morbidly shy, and had an objection to the publication of his discoveries lest it should lead to an increase in the number of his acquaintances. The late Prince Consort was terribly shy. But shyness has its compensations. It throws a man more upon his own resources, society ceases to be a necessity to him, and this may have been one of the reasons of the Anglo-Saxon's supremacy as a pioneer in the untrodden regions of the earth."

NOVEL FLY-TRAPS.

On an estate a number of Kaffirs were sent out clad in thin calico. This was thickly coated with birdlime. Calico suits similarly covered were made for donkeys. The Kaffir experiment was highly satisfactory. The natives were paid on results of so much per hundred tsetse flies caught. On the state a bag of seventeen thousand flies was made by a little band of Kaffirs in the course of a single day. The experiment with donkeys did not turn out so well, although the number of tsetse flies caught was considerable. It is thought, says "Country Life," that the quality of the birdlime, was hardly as good as it might have been. With the material at hand it had not been possible to make a lime which would withstand the fierce heat. No doubt this defect will be remedied, and a large extension of the experiment ought to have the effect of diminishing, if it does not exterminate, the insect which has hitherto formed an insurmountable barrier to civilising progress.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? Those testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A FUND SPECIALIST.

Like Sir Robert Perks, who undertook what might have been thought at its inception the almost Quixotic task of raising a million of money for Wesleyan Church purposes, Sir Francis Trippel, who in an honorary capacity has agreed to raise a like amount for the building fund of the University of London, may be termed a fund specialist. Sir Francis, who is a graduate of the University of Bonn, was formerly the head of a Military College at Richmond, and an authority on military education and physical training. His public services were recognised by a knighthood conferred three years ago.

PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

Little less than Homeric is the catalogue of Sir Francis Trippel's achievements in raising money for public purposes. In 1901 he assisted in raising funds for a field force during the Boer War. He rendered much assistance to Earl Roberts in his "movement for universal rifle practice. Associating himself with the Union Jack Club, he organised a campaign for funds to enable King Edward to open the institution free from debt, and originated and edited "The Flag" to obtain money for a new wing to the club. Sir Francis has said that his recreation is a change of occupation, and judging from his achievements, this appears to be another way of saying that he takes none.

THE HOUSE OF BEDFORD.

It seems almost supererogatory to say anything of the Duke of Bedford, who is to give £25,000 to the London University Fund, besides allowing a reduction of £30,000 on the price of the site as is announced to-day. For centuries the Bedfords have been associated with the welfare of the country, and the subject sometimes of gibes and often of abuse. Joan of Arc was burned by "wicked Bedford for a witch," according to Byron; Cobbett pretended that all he could say about the house was that one member had hanged a monk at Exeter.

THE PRESENT DUKE.

Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., the eleventh Duke, is a Balliol man, and succeeded to the title in 1893, on the death of his brother. Formerly in the Grenadier Guards, he saw service in Egypt in 1882, and holds the medal with clasp of Khedive's Star. When Lord Dufferin was Viceroy of India, the Duke acted as aide-de-camp. His Grace is much interested in zoological matters, while the Duchess is noted for her philanthropic and social work. One of the Duke's ancestors was Baron Russell of Chenies, and the Bedford Chapel in the parish church of the little Bucks village of that name, is the resting place of the Dukes, but Lord John Russell sleeps among them.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS A JUDGE.

By the retirement of Mr. Justice Lawrance, the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, which includes such a large proportion of the Judges of the High Court, loses a member as such. It is fifty-three years ago that Mr. John Compton Lawrance was called to the Bar by the Honorable Society at the head of which is His Majesty the King. Raised to the Judicial Bench in 1890 Sir John, who is now eighty years of age, is justly entitled to rest from his active labours.

EPSOM'S MEMBER.

Mr. Henry Keswick, whose return unopposed at Epsom in mail week, makes the fourth "walkover" allowed by our brave Government since South Manchester seventeen days ago, is an old Etonian. Mr. Keswick graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1891, and choosing a commercial career, entered the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, of Hong Kong. He took part in the Boer War, his brother being killed during the campaign. Coming to England to represent Hong Kong at the Coronation, Mr. Keswick, in consequence of his father's health, did not return to the Far East.

A MASTER OF THE QUORN.

Quietly and without any ostentation, as he had lived for a number of years at Connaught in square, Hyde Park, Mr. John Coupland, who was Master of the Quorn Hounds from 1870 to 1884, was buried in mail week at Kensal Green. It is said that the finest sport of the famous pack was shown during Mr. Coupland's Mastership. At one period he took a great interest in steeplechasing, and was for a time the owner of Pashfinder, which won the Grand National Steeplechase of 1875.

HEREDITY.

The last meeting of the Royal Society furnished a noteworthy instance of heredity. Lord Rayleigh, O. M., a past president of the "Merry Monarch's" foundation, read a paper on Electricity, and was, followed by his son, the Hon. R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., who dealt with the same subject. Lord Rayleigh's brother, the Hon. Charles Hedley Strutt, is distinguished in Moral, as opposed to Natural, Science having taken a First Class in the former tripos in 1871. It should be added that Mr. R. J. Strutt's mother is a daughter of James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, and a sister of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the ex-Premier.

THE "SPRINGBOKS."

Very general satisfaction will be felt in Rugby football circles that the "Springboks," otherwise the South African football team, have accepted the Rugby Union's invitation to tour in Great Britain next season. Their last tour undoubtedly did a vast amount of good to the game not only from the popular point of view, but also in the way of teaching our own men a good deal that they had yet to learn about the possibilities of Rugby football.

KEY WHICH KEPT LUTHER.

There is in the Chateau of Wartburg near Eisenach, a chamber which was occupied by Martin Luther when he was placed under the ban of the Empire and imprisoned for refusing to retract what the authorities declared to be his errors. The chamber is an objective for the veneration of all members of the evangelical Churches who happen to find themselves in the neighbourhood. Some time ago the key of the chamber disappeared, and the investigations of the police led to its discovery in a private collection. The key was, however, restored to the Chateau of Wartburg, but news is to hand that it has been again stolen, and it seems almost unnecessary to add this second act of sacrilege has caused some emotion in Germany.

CONFUCIANISM AS A RELIGION.

The view upheld by some scholars that Confucianism is not a religion is based on a misjudgment of the facts. On the contrary, says a writer in the "Open Court," Confucianism is a religion in a double sense. Confucious stood throughout on the platform of the ancient national religion of China, and shared most of the beliefs of his countrymen of that age. His entire moral system has its roots in the most essential factor of this religion, ancestral worship; in the absolute faith in an almighty supreme ruler, the Deity of Heaven; and in the unchangeable will of destiny.

EDUCATION IN SWISS ARMY.

The returns showing the educational attainments in the Swiss Army are less pleasing than those of Germany recently published in this column, the illiterates in the land of philosophy being only 02 per cent. In Switzerland a little more than one per thousand were unable to read and one in a hundred read with such difficulty that they could not comprehend what they had read. Still this is better than investigations made in France show. The "Temps" concludes that the insufficiently instructed amounted to 16·5 per cent., and the illiterates to 8·6, so roughly we have 25 per cent. of the French Army illiterate. But on the other hand 37·2 per cent. held diplomas or certificates, and those whose instruction was considered sufficient amounted to 32·7 per cent.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

One is informed on absolutely reliable authority, says the "Motor Cycle," that negotiations are being carried between the Middlesbrough Corporation and the owners of the toll bars which still exist in the Middlesbrough district, for the abolition of these relics of the past, and that in a very short time all five toll bars will cease to interfere with traffic on the roads. Middlesbrough is in an unenviable position, for on all the roads out on one side of the town there are toll bars—five in number—while on the road to South Bank, a distance of under three miles, and one of the worst roads in the country, there are no less than three.

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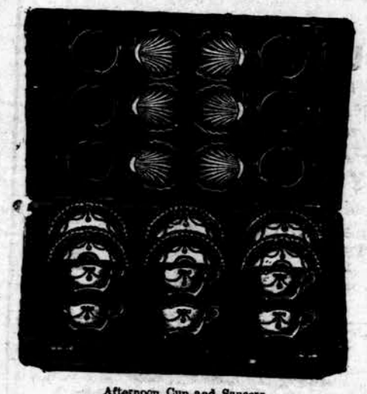
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

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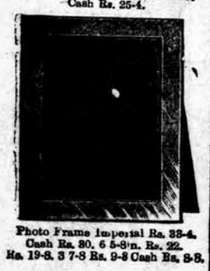
Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Saits Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32



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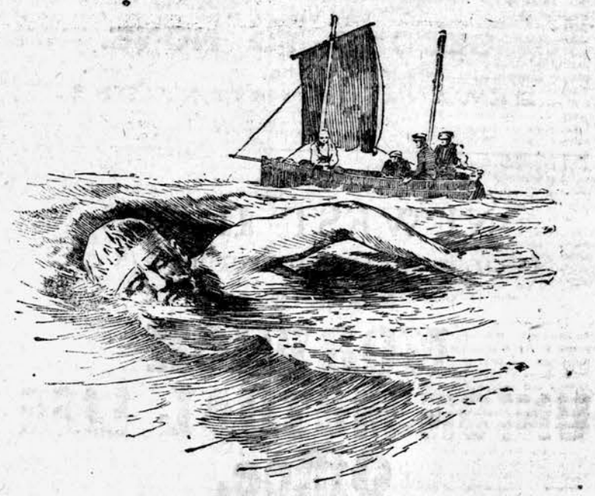

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